

FBIS

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MILSHEYN: SALT II DOES NOT WEAKEN U.S. COMMITMENT TO ALLIES

LD291301 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Article by Lieutenant General Milshteyn, professor at the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada: "Soviet Viewpoint on SALT Agreements"]

[Text] Anybody who wants to make a realistic and unbiased assessment of the signing of the new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons will readily see that its political and military scope goes much further than the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations.

SALT II will approve not only relations between the USSR and the United States but also the whole international atmosphere. The treaty will be an effective obstacle to the strategic arms race both on the qualitative and quantitative plane and will contribute to the security of all countries and peoples in the world.

This concerns Europe above all because the concentration of troops and armaments there, especially nuclear armaments, is highest. It is easily understandable that the peoples in this part of the world are particularly concerned to remove the threat of a nuclear war which would endanger the earth and the human race.

The new treaty can be regarded as the most important step toward reducing the nuclear arms race. The successful conclusion of the SALT II negotiations should give a new boost to the other preliminary negotiations on limiting the arms race and on disarmament, especially those on a total nuclear test ban and the mutual reduction of troops and weapons in central Europe. As is known, preliminary negotiations on this last problem have been going on for almost 6 years without any concrete results.

However, an agreement based on the principle of not undermining the security of any of the parties concerned would make a major contribution to strengthening peace in Europe and curbing the arms race in this part of the world.

Certain circles in the West claim that SALT II would weaken the U.S. commitment to their NATO allies and hence the security of all West European countries. This argument is put forward by the opponents of detente, in other words, by those who are interested in pursuing the arms race. However, there is no need to recall that in drawing up the SALT I and SALT II treaties the two sides followed the principle of strategic parity and equal security which, among other things, implies rigorous respect of commitments to allies and the security interests of the two sides.

It is not fortuitous that the NATO foreign ministers' session which was held in the Netherlands in spring expressed, in the final communique, its satisfaction over the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms and stressed that its application "will make a significant contribution to East-West relations."

If SALT II undermined the security of West European countries, the NATO member countries would not have supported it. Although the new treaty only concerns strategic offensive arms belonging to the USSR and the United States, it marks an important and necessary stage in curbing the nuclear arms race and reducing the threat of a nuclear war. All that simply promotes confidence between countries with different social systems and really consolidates their security.

In conclusion, I would like to point out once again that at the recent NATO session certain speakers spoke out against an arms race curb and demanded, in exchange for support for SALT II, the rapid realization of a new arms growth phase in West Europe which includes the stationing of the neutron bomb and new U.S. medium-range missiles in this region.

Such projects would only lead to a new, very dangerous escalation in the arms race and would not contribute to the real security of the West European states. The example of SALT II shows that real security can only be achieved by agreements on real disarmament.

MOSCOW SCORES SENATOR JACKSON'S STATEMENTS ON SALT II

LD291522 Moscow International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Aleksandr Petrov commentary]

[Text] At a time when the whole world is greeting the SALT II treaty, U.S. Senator Henry Jackson has made a speech describing it as appeasement toward the Soviet Union by the West. (With fierce) anti-Soviet rhetoric, Jackson compared the USSR with Hitler's Germany, which the Western powers allegedly tried to appease in similar fashion in prewar Munich.

To speak in the same breath of the Nazi aggressors and the Soviet Union, which lost 20 million of its citizens in the war against fascism and of the Munich betrayal and the new step in Vienna toward peace and security of the peoples is an outrageous blasphemy and ignorance, notes Journalist of International Affairs, Aleksandr Petrov.

This could probably only have come from Jackson. Commenting on his speech, Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, expressed doubt as to whether the chairman of the Senate Arms Control Subcommittee was interested in such control. This doubt is more than justified. This American figure is primarily known to Soviet people as the author of the discriminatory amendment to the trade law which disrupted the Soviet-American trade agreement. He also sought unenviable fame for himself as a (?poor) apologist for militarism.

In the U.S. Senate Jackson represents the state of Washington, where enterprises of the Boeing concern--one of the main Pentagon suppliers--are located. He has always fought for the arms race and for the production of ever newer types of weapons, primarily taking into account Boeing's (?appetite).

In all cases the senator's arguments [words indistinct] amount to--and still do--an attempt to frighten the American man-in-the-street with the Soviet military threat. It is just such a justification which is necessary to the U.S. military-industrial complex in order to increase the arms race. It is just for this reason that the military corporations since 1952 have given the Senate platform to the anti-Soviet Jackson.

It is remarkable that he has recently more than once declared the full coincidence of his views with those of the Beijing leadership. At one time a fierce enemy of Red China, Jackson has turned into its friend, having become convinced of the present Beijing rulers' anti-Soviet attitudes. Jackson and people like him, who are maintained by the arms manufacturers, base their lack of principles on anti-Sovietism. Jackson and company now see their chance to prevent the ratification of the SALT II treaty, although it is supported by 70 percent of the American people. The interests of the military monopolies and militarist politicians have again clashed with the interests of the American people and of the peoples of the entire world.

WEST'S REPLY TO NEW MBFR PROPOSAL HOPEFULLY 'COMPREHENSIVE'

ID291746 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 29 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Sergeyev writes:

The delegations of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic advanced a new joint initiative at the 208th plenary meeting of the negotiations on reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which took place at Hofburg Palace in Vienna. The initiative was undertaken in order to approximate the stands of the sides. It stipulates that all the direct participants should assume a commitment to reduce their ground forces to equal collective levels of 700,000 officers and men each, and that the contribution of each party will be approximately proportional to the total number of its troops in the area covered by the agreement. The individual volumes of the reductions will be determined by each participant of the agreement separately within the frameworks of the corresponding alliance, that is within NATO for the West, and within the Warsaw Treaty Organisation for the East.

The new compromise at the Vienna negotiations is yet another manifestation of the consistent policy pursued by the USSR and other fraternal socialist states, a policy aimed at curbing the arms race in general, and strengthening peace and security in central Europe in particular by reducing on a reciprocal basis the military potentials of both counterposed military-political groupings without upsetting the approximate military equilibrium existing in the region.

This is not the first time that the socialist states are coming out in Vienna with clear and constructive proposals, the purpose of which is to advance the negotiations. The USSR attaches great importance to the need of making progress in the discussions at Hofburg Palace, inasmuch as it is obvious that the positive changes that have taken place in the European Continent and were reflected in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference should be consolidated and developed by supplementing political relaxation by military detente.

It should be noted that the new proposals of the four socialist states were made shortly after the historical meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, the results of which, as noted by the Soviet side, should exert a positive influence on the proceeding negotiations in the sphere of arms limitation, and, in particular, on the talks on reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It is up to the Western side now that the socialist states have advanced their new proposals. So far only the initial, preliminary reaction to them of the other side is known. An official NATO spokesman in Vienna stated that this initiative would be carefully studied and an answer would be given to it "in due time".

It is to be hoped that this "due time" will shortly be specified more definitely, that the expected reply from the Western side will be comprehensive and business-like.

VIENNA TALKS SHOW EAST ADOPTS WEST'S ARMS REDUCTION METHOD

LD292254 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on Thursday, the socialist countries took a new initiative. They put forward a proposal on the nature of the commitment to reduce land forces to be undertaken by the states directly participating in the talks. Here is what our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes on this subject.

The socialist countries have proposed that all direct participants at the talks, of both sides, should undertake to reduce their land forces to the collective level of 700,000 men on either side. This (?plan) will be carried out in proportion to the strength of the troops (?all during) the reduction. This plan practically (?meets) the West's wish to establish a so-called collective platform.

At the same time, the East states that the individual reductions will be defined by each side in the framework of the corresponding alliances, that is NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This also takes account of the Western side's position.

By making an objective appreciation of the new initiative of the socialist countries it is impossible not to observe that it must lead to the end of sterile playing with figures which the NATO countries have been indulging in for a long time. On the other hand, it complements the proposals of the East made a year ago, on 8 June 1978, which on many points corresponded to the West's suggestions and wishes.

The socialist countries have, in particular, adopted the Western scheme of arms reduction. The tanks of the East against the tactical nuclear weapons of the West. Under the terms of this scheme, the Warsaw Pact member countries withdraw from the zone of reduction a considerable quantity of war materiel, including 1,000 tanks. In turn, the West reduces the quantity of its tactical nuclear weapons and means of delivery [vecteurs].

A constructive reply from the West to all of the socialist countries' proposals could contribute to a large extent to an arrangement, between the two sides, the more so as the approximate balance of forces which has come about in central Europe, recognized, moreover, by the principal Western statesmen, facilitates practical results. The (?withdrawals) after the talks must be based on the principle of equality and equal security, the respect of which led to the working out and signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

So, by following this example and by giving proof of good will, military confrontation in central Europe can be diminished.

LD291054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2040 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

The committee drew up measures for the implementation of the decisions of the 33d council session meeting. In particular, approval was given to a list of multilateral agreements and other measures of cooperation determining the implementation of the long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation, which it is necessary to prepare in the period up to the next council session.

The meeting also discussed questions of economic cooperation connected mainly with the coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA member countries for the coming 5-year period and with the realization of long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation.

LD291400 Moscow in German to Germany 2000 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] [Question] The 30th anniversary of CFMA was celebrated this year. The GDR has been a member of this community since its inception. What is the significance of 30 years of CEMA for the development of the GDR?

[Answer] The 30th anniversary of CEMA and the 30th anniversary of the GDR mark historic processes which are closely interlinked. From the beginning our republic was an inseparable part of the community of socialist states. Let us recall that time. Those were years in which the wounds inflicted by a war unleashed by German imperialism were still gaping. Those were years of a bitter cold war in which imperialism did everything in its power to halt the advance of socialism and to turn back the wheel of history. Without the fraternal help and support of the Soviet Union, without the membership of the socialist community of states, without the close cooperation in all spheres, the construction of socialism in our republic would not have been possible. From our present-day vantage point we can say that membership of CEMA, the close economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the CEMA member countries, was a direct prerequisite for the successful development of the GDR's socialist economy.

[Question] Comrade Stoph, how do you assess present and future cooperation within the CEMA framework particularly between the GDR and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] There has been a great upsurge in the economic cooperation between CEMA member states, particularly in the seventies. Our countries are (?steadily) implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. Reciprocal trade, specialization and cooperation in science and technology and in production, the joint solving of large-scale tasks in extracting raw materials have reached considerable proportions. The GDR economy is particularly closely bound up with the economy of the USSR and the other socialist countries in diverse ways as a result of [words indistinct]. About 70 percent of our foreign trade is carried on with these countries. The GDR is the USSR's largest foreign trade partner and the Soviet Union is first on the GDR's foreign trade list.

The export of specialized machine-building products manufactured on cooperation amounts to over 40 percent of the total export of machinery equipment of the GDR to other CEMA member states. We have agreed in CEMA on long-term target programs of cooperation in important sectors of the economy. At the same time a program of specialization and cooperation is being worked out between the GDR and the USSR along the lines agreed on by the general secretaries of the central committees of our fraternal parties, Comrad Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Erich Honecker. That opens up for us further prospects of fruitful cooperation for our mutual (?advantage) and for the benefit of our peoples. The realization of these programs is of great importance for the safeguarding of stable economic growth for the CEMA countries for the period after 1980 and for the further deepening of socialist economic integration.

I should like to single out first and foremost two fundamental tasks -- first the supply of the economies of the CEMA countries with raw materials and fuels. In the GDR we have made far-reaching decisions in order to make the maximum possible use of our own raw materials and fuel resources. At the same time the cooperation of our countries in this field must be further expanded. This applies to the increase of reciprocal deliveries, the international division of labor for equipping the basic materials and energy sectors, and also to joint measures to expand the raw materials and fuel base. Second, the tasks of speeding up scientific-technological progress are coming more and more to the fore. An upsurge in (?the development) of science and technology (?is of cardinal importance) for the solution of fundamental questions of our economic development. International cooperation and division of labor can substantially increase the efficiency of the great scientific-technological potential at our countries' disposal.

[Question] The 30th anniversary of the GDR is now at hand. An anniversary is also a time to review past achievements. What are in your opinion the outstanding achievements of the GDR?

[Answer] Firmly allied with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our republic has developed into an efficient socialist state. Fundamental social progress has taken place in the GDR. As a member of the Warsaw Pact it is firmly anchored in the socialist community of states.

CEMA is [word indistinct] the most dynamic region of the world. Let me cite just one example: The GDR'S industrial production today is more than double that of the former German imperialist reich in 1936. Far greater changes have taken place in a qualitative sense. Many new industries have taken their place in the economy, such as engineering, ship-building, the petrochemical and the electronics industries, and others. Important transformations have taken place in agriculture. Socialist production relations have also been victorious. Modern production cooperatives and state farms and modern mechanized production dominate today the picture of GDR agriculture.

During the past decades the increase in labor productivity has been almost the sole factor in increasing production in the GDR economy. The material and cultural living standards of the people have increased considerably. Comprehensive scientific-technological and economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, primarily with the USSR, has in all these years influenced our development effectively.

The fact of our republic's 30-year development can be summed up in a few words: Our people have decided upon a state which realizes the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and which is firmly anchored in the community of fraternal socialist states.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES HEAD OF ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION TO CEMA

LD292030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Council of Ministers, today at the Kremlin received Endale Tesema, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, who led the Ethiopian delegation to the 33d CEMA session. During their conversation, it was noted that relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia are developing successfully on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in November 1978. Both sides expressed (the wish) to strengthen Soviet-Ethiopian ties in accordance with the agreements which have been reached.

Sees Delegations Off

LD301005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A number of delegations which participated in the 33d CEMA session have left Moscow for home. They are the delegations of the Republic of Cuba, led by Rodrigues, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Batmonh, member of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Stavrev, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council.

The delegations were seen off by Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Arkhipov, Katushev, Lesechko and Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of the permanent USSR representation to CEMA and by Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA.

Those seeing the guests off included the ambassadors of their respective countries in the Soviet Union.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator; and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobyshev and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalists]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, comrades. This week the 33d session of CEMA was held in Moscow. This session was a jubilee one at which the results of the 30-year long activity of CEMA were summed up. But this was not only a solemn session; urgent questions, which are being dealt with at the present time by the countries of the socialist community, were also discussed. We would therefore like to begin our broadcast today by talking about the work of this session, its conclusions and the results achieved at it.

Moscow CEMA Session

[Shishlin] It is of course correct to say that the session was of a special nature. This is due to two circumstances: First of all because it is the 30th anniversary of CEMA, a jubilee date, and second because of the fact that the session examined and approved long-term special purpose cooperation programs to satisfy the rational demands of the CEMA member-countries for industrial consumer goods and to develop transport links. Together with programs adopted earlier on energy, raw materials, machine-building and agricultural production, these programs represent, when taken as a whole, a certain economic strategy by the socialist countries for the next 10 years.

First of all, however, regarding CEMA's anniversary: It is known that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a special message to this session. In his message, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that within the CEMA framework the socialist type of international division of labor is now being formed and strengthened. And this socialist type of international division of labor in many ways explains why the socialist community at the present time functions as the most dynamic, stable and progressive economic force in the world.

Three decades is a considerable period of time and during these three decades not a single country which is a member of CEMA has known a recession in production. Each one of the CEMA member-countries has developed confidently and has achieved newer and greater heights in economic development--and here the interaction of the socialist states in the economic field has unquestionably acted as an integral element of the national successes of each of the socialist countries, as an integral element of the strengthening of the socialist community as a whole.

[Levin] Of course, because of this the participants in the 33d session had every reason to state that the socialist way of life has freed the working people forever from exploitation and social uncertainty. Full employment has been guaranteed; real incomes of the population are constantly growing; social consumption funds, which are expended on free education, medical care, pensions and the organization of holidays for the working people, are being enlarged; and all these gains of socialism have been backed by reliable constitutional guarantees in the fraternal countries.

[Shishlin] What is also important here, however, is that CEMA is composed of countries with an unequal level of development and it is both important and valuable that a high growth rate is now characteristic of the economy both of the developed--in the industrial sense--socialist states, in particular the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and of the countries which started with a lower level.

[Kobysh] If you recall, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his message of greetings to the participants in the session said that within the CEMA framework for the first time in history a real democratization of international economic relations has been achieved. Equality, voluntariness, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual aid are not slogans but real life practice in the council's activity. In today's world this example, of course, makes a very strong impression.

[Levin] Moreover this example is supplemented with the concrete successes of the CEMA member-countries--successes which, one may frankly say, are in sharp contrast with the situation in the countries of the world's capitalist system. The rate of growth in national income and industrial production of the CEMA member-countries over the period from 1951 to 1978 is more than three times higher than those of the developed capitalist countries.

Thirty years ago the CEMA member-countries produced 18 percent of the world's industrial production; today it is approximately one-third. Formerly their share of the world's national income was 15 percent; today it is 25 percent.

Today the CEMA member-countries are demonstrating in practice their concrete achievements, and the superiority of the socialist system.

[Shishlin] Here one can make another connection, of course, because both the socialist countries and the capitalist countries--the world as a whole--at present are faced with quite difficult economic problems, and the 33d session of CEMA presents the socialist answer to these problems.

I have in mind in particular problems of energy and problems of the known scarcity of raw materials, as well as a whole series of other complex problems of economic development which exist in the modern world. Let us take energy specifically. In energy, the CEMA member-countries--along with the exploitation and better use of known natural deposits, and along with the exploitation of traditional sources of energy--are concentrating their attention on the fulfillment of an extensive program to develop atomic energy.

[Levin] Among the 14 agreements signed at the current CEMA session the agreement on cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for atomic power stations--cooperation which has to insure an increase of over one-third in the present-day electrical power generation capacities of the European CEMA member-countries and the Republic of Cuba--deserves special attention.

In particular, on such a multilateral basis, the Khmel'nitskaya atomic power station, with a capacity of 4,000 mw, is already being constructed in the Soviet Union. Beginning in 1981 supplies of electric power from this power station will be sent to Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The outlined construction program with the technical assistance of the USSR, of atomic power stations in the European CEMA member-countries and in Cuba envisages an increase in their capacities to 37 million kw.

Within the framework of fulfillment of this program, unarguably in the near future--well, I have in mind about 10 years--the socialist countries will simply reach a qualitatively new level in energy resources, and this is a most important prerequisite for the development of the national economy as a whole.

[Kobysh] I would like to add to your remark, Nikolay Vladimirovich, with yet another, so to speak, very topical example.

The capitalist world, let us say practically the whole world, excluding the socialist countries, is today experiencing enormous energy difficulties, which in certain regions and certain countries have taken on quite simply the character of convulsions.

The CEMA countries have turned out to be the only industrially developed zone in the world which has escaped the heavy blows which this energy crisis is dealing to the capitalist economy, and our long-term arrangement for the systematic exploitation, first and foremost, of our own energy resources has been fully justified in this case.

[Shishlin] Here is yet another side to the matter, which is characteristic of the work of the 33d session of CEMA. As for the activity of CEMA as a whole, the socialist countries by no means wish to present themselves as some kind of isolated contingent in the present-day world. Searching for approaches to resolve urgent economic tasks, the socialist countries are actively coming out for the development of economic relations with all countries in the world. They are helping the developing states; they are keeping up developed relations with other countries; and the aspiration of the socialist countries to overcome all obstacles, all hindrances on the way to the establishment of truly democratic international economic relations, meets with a very extensive echo throughout the world.

This is linked with the whole process of detente which constitutes, if one can express it in such a way, the dominant factor of Soviet foreign policy.

[Kobysh] An example of this can also be seen in the work of the 33d CEMA session. It is to be noted that the representative of Finland--a state which, as is known, builds its economy on capitalist principles--the representative of Finland especially noted the significance of Finland's cooperation with CEMA. And this growth of CEMA's international authority, is, of course, a characteristic feature which undoubtedly, as you quite rightly said, Nikolay Vladimirovich, goes beyond economic relations; it is a very essential political factor of modern life.

[Shishlin] Just so. There are several sides to this, and both the economic results of the work of this session and its political results are significant. All the more since the CEMA session expressed quite authoritatively the socialist countries' support for the recent results of the Vienna talks held by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter.

[Levin] And this approval also demonstrates that the countries of the socialist community see their primary task in insuring peaceful conditions for their economic development, and that it is on issues of solving the most urgent problems of international life that they are concentrating their attention.

SALT II Treaty

[Kobysh] Yes, SALT II is at the present stage of mankind's existence the most urgent problem. But I would now like to draw the attention of our listeners to a somewhat strange phenomenon to be observed in connection with the signing of the SALT II treaty. The treaty, as an idea, as a document, is literally making a triumphant progress through the world-- I do not want to sound pompous, but people have really understood that the most awful thing which could happen, nuclear war, is receding; people have begun to believe that a firm, peaceful future for children and for all future generations can be insured and this is directly connected with SALT II.

[Levin] Vitaliy Ivanovich, in connection with this I would like to give two short examples. This very week the French Government adopted a decision saying directly that, from the political point of view, the SALT II treaty crowns several years of difficult talks and signifies an important stage on the path of international detente. And it is very important that the French Government stresses that this treaty is in France's interest. Also, Egon Bahr, federal secretary of the German Social Democratic Party, a man who plays a very noticeable role in the political life of the FRG, has written an article in the NORDSEE ZEITUNG at this time. Egon Bahr writes that SALT II helps to guarantee peace, and hence is in the FRG's interest. And such an understanding, that the treaty is in the interest of every country, is, probably, very indicative, and emphasizes once again the international significance of the treaty.

Treaty Opposition in U.S.

[Kobysh] Now you have brought me to the second point, which, in contrast to what we have all just been saying, makes the situation, so to say, extremely strange. While in essence the whole world approves of this treaty, and sees in it not only the best path to the future for mankind, but also the only path, at this time, primarily in the United States, mainly in the United States, certain circles are beginning to twist and turn in order to torpedo this treaty, in order to make more difficult in every way its approval by the Senate of the U.S. Congress.

The question arises: Who are these people? Do they live on another planet so to speak? Do they not think about the future? Frankly, I cannot answer this question. It seems to me that no considerations, no temporary advantages, no kind of political ambitions are worth anything in comparison to what this SALT II treaty is. But strange as it may be, it is political ambition and calculations which are now being put to the fore by these circles the United States. And unfortunately it has happened that the decisive stage in the battle to approve this treaty in the United States had coincided with the election campaign which is now beginning in that country. It is clear that certain U.S. political figures, including senators, are making use of this situation--a situation where the SALT II treaty has attracted everybody's attention--to advertise themselves, to make themselves known, to get free publicity. To tell the truth, this does not, of course, make the best impression.

But, naturally, this is not the only opposition in the United States. Very powerful forces connected with military production, with the corporations working for war, oppose this treaty for quite understandable reasons. It will bring them if not bankruptcy, then a reduction in profits.

I think that the root of the matter is that certain circles in the United States which oppose the treaty will not accept it primarily because the very idea of it, the whole of this accord, is based on the parity of the Soviet Union and the United States, on equal military security. They have never recognized this parity and although life is now forcing them to recognize it, they are not agreeable all the same because they have become accustomed to proceeding from the idea of U.S. military superiority in their policy. They cannot imagine how the world could exist on the basis of such equality. That, so to say, is an X-ray of this opposition.

[Shishlin] Perhaps there is another consideration which is appropriate. Namely, we must admit that in the last 1 or 1 and 1/2 years we have in general witnessed very serious attempts if not to overturn then at least to slow down detente. And it is beyond dispute that the certain new, livelier rhythm of the detente process is connected with the results of the Vienna meeting, and this lively, dynamic rhythm in the development of the process if not to the liking of certain circles, either. And of course all of the numerous hawks of the military-industrial complex are undoubtedly prepared to tear this treaty to pieces, as long, of course, as it is connected with their interests; more precisely, as long as it is a blow to their interests.

[Levin] Strategically, as it now appears, they are concentrating their attention on the need for improvement, as they say. Incidentally, the Americans themselves understand this. Before me is the New York TIMES of 27 June, and it says plainly that the most disputed and important amendments mean greater limitations for the Soviet Union of reduction of its arsenal of strategic weapons. That is, they want to force the principle of inequality on us.

Of course, there cannot be two opinions about this, and during his press conference, which also took place this week, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of foreign affairs gave a definite, clear answer to such attacks. He stated that there can be no other treaty, and all attempts on the part of U.S. hawks to improve it, as they say, can only lead to torpedoing this agreement. And it is appropriate to ask the following question here: Do U.S. political figures realize what effect this could have on the development of the international situation as a whole?

[Kobysh] Viktor Nikolayevich, we are now touching on extremely complicated, so to say, material, but since we have touched upon it let us dwell briefly on this matter. Of course, the overwhelming majority of Americans, and they are, like all people of the world, sensible people, and the U.S. allies can see what is happening. One must take into account that these opponents of the treaty--and I must say that they far from represent a majority in U.S. political life, but they are very powerful--have the mass media in their hands, and as you can understand, if they have the military-industrial complex behind them they have no problems with finances. They are fairly united, which, unfortunately, cannot be said of the supporters of this treaty in the United States who frequently act in an uncoordinated way. Put together, this allows them to muddy the waters. To do a great and good thing is extremely difficult, but to spoil it is very easy. One spoonful of tar is enough to spoil a barrel of honey. These amendments, which have already been christened killer amendments in the United States, are the tar which they want to put into the barrel of honey.

Tokyo Summit of Capitalist Powers

[Levin] This question was also raised at the Tokyo conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries.

Although the basic subject matter of this conference was limited to economic problems--they were primarily talking about energy problems there--the question of SALT II was also discussed, and all seven, or let us say six, participants expressed support for this treaty, in so far as President Carter had expressed his position earlier, when he put his signature in Vienna on the document which was also signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Kobysh] Let us enumerate to our listeners who these seven are.

[Levin] Yes, who are they?

[Kobysh] Apart from the United States, they are Canada, the FRG, Britain, France, Japan and Italy, that is, the flower of the capitalist world, the states which are more developed in the economic respect. They gathered mainly to discuss the energy problem, but we are Marxists and we know about the preeminence of economics, we know that economics is the basis and politics the superstructure, but that they are very closely linked, and that these seven leading capitalist states, in discussing energy problems, were of course engaged in politics. This was a particularly political meeting, and at the center of it were acute political problems.

West's Energy Crisis

I want most of all to introduce the basic problems which now face the Western world in connection with the energy crisis. In order that it should be clear what these are, I can simply give you a number of facts now. Last year the United States of America spent \$42 billion on imported oil, and it now imports half of all the oil it requires. Schlesinger, the U.S. secretary of energy, has just stated that if the oil-producing countries raise the price of oil--and they have just announced such an increase--the United States will obviously have to pay \$65-70 billion this year for imported oil. These are incredible sums. Japan imports 99.7 percent of the oil it requires, that is, you understand, a position which is indeed quite serious and even dramatic. But how they all arrived at such a life, what happened, and where the oil went are other questions. These questions cannot be answered straight away, but I think that in this cataclysm which the capitalist world is going through with oil it must blame itself most of all because of its avidity; because it never takes into account the interests of its neighbors, but thinks only of itself; and because of its rapacious attitude to natural resources. And so today these capitalist countries reached the point where they have to think about whether tomorrow they will be able not only to fill their car tanks, but also to heat their houses, whether factories will be able to operate; that is, the situation is quite serious.

[Levin] Vitaliy Ivanovich, against the background of these truly objective phenomena, it emerges with new force that the monopolies which are engaged in refining and reselling oil are trying to utilize to the maximum degree this situation, an extremely acute situation, in order to increase their profits, taking no account of the interests of the national economy, or of the citizens. Literally the other day the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reported that last autumn oil production in the United States imperceptibly and inexplicably--this is the way ASSOCIATED PRESS put it--was reduced at the very time that the revolution in Iran had halted oil imports from that country. One would think that if one source of oil supply from outside had been cut off, it would be necessary to push up oil production in one's own country in order to satisfy demand. No: In the conditions which had formed it was more advantageous to the monopolies to exacerbate the difficulties in order to profit from them. And this of course is a phenomenon which is characteristic of the capitalist world.

[Kobysh] But I want to return again, so to speak, to the politics at the meeting of this group of seven, because the organizers of this seven tried to give the impression that they were meeting particularly to discuss economic questions. Of course not: Politics was at the center of it all there; alongside the economic questions there is, so to speak, a lot of other things. Take the following for example. I was talking about how Japan has a vital interest in normal supplies of oil, which it totally imports, mainly from the Near East. One can imagine that the makers of Japanese policy are extremely concerned to have normal, smooth and calm relations with the Arab countries, the Near East states which are the main oil-producers. On the other hand it is known that the United States, with its separate deal which it implemented in Camp David and then in Washington, violated all the dispositions which had been worked out over many years to solve the Near East problem. An extremely complicated position, fraught with critical events, has now been created in the Near East. In the Arab world this position is regarded as tragic, and of course the Arabs are keeping a very close eye on who takes what position. And so the United States--this was one of the important aims of U.S. diplomacy at this conference--did everything it could in order to get Japan to join its Near East course, that is, to approve the results of Camp David. The Japanese resisted: They did all they could, so to speak, in order to shut themselves off from Camp David. But attempts were made to pull them along, to force them, and to put pressure on them: This was one of the quite alarming results for Japan of the seven's conference in Tokyo.

[Levin] One gets the impression that President Carter's 5-day visit to Japan which preceded the conference of the big seven in Tokyo was aimed precisely at fastening Japan, binding it as closely as possible to U.S. policy. And as far as one can judge from the reports which we have received, the Washington administration managed to achieve this. At least, at the Tokyo conference the West European countries, representing the European Economic Community--and these are of the aforementioned: France, the FRG, Britain and Italy--found themselves on one side of the oval table at which the talks were being held, and the United States and Japan were on the other side of that table.

[Kobysh] Yes, perhaps, that is how it was on many questions, and in this sense the remark made on television on the eve of the Tokyo meeting by Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, is curious. He said that the main aim of this meeting was to overcome national egoism, and he appealed for the abandonment of the policy of elbowing each other out of the way in order to obtain an advantage at the expense of one's neighbor. Well, what you were saying...

[Shishlin--interrupting] Yes, but is capitalism capable of giving up this elbowing, is it capable of giving up egoism? This is its whole philosophy, and this is what it stands on.

[Levin] Yes, it is clear that the capitalist countries' attempts to solve their political and economic problems are not a very simple matter at all, and the Tokyo conference is probably by no means the last in the series of these attempts. But if we return to the events of this week and sum them up briefly, it is perfectly obvious that the main trends of development are determined by the socialist countries and by the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. And for all the diversity and all the contradictory nature of the development of international events, the line of consolidating peace received very vivid and convincing confirmation this week, too.

Here we end our broadcast, our time has run out. Thank you, respected listeners, for your attention. All the best to you.

ZORIN ANALYZES 'PARADOXAL SITUATION' OF SOVIET-U.S. TRADE

LD010225 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Of late the world and American media have been commenting a lot on international economic problems. This is in connection with the meeting in Tokyo of the leaders of the Big Seven. It's not necessary to repeat everything that's being said about the meeting. I'd just like to deal with a few points that are not receiving adequate attention in the Western mass media.

Let's begin with the very idea of holding such talks, which are presented as events of primary importance. I must say that I also used to think such meetings of the leaders of the major countries in the West and Japan play an important role in world politics and the economy. I mention the economy since the previous four meetings of this kind, just as the one in Tokyo, put forth economic problems as a priority. That's precisely why in the recent past I thought it a must to be on the spot at those meetings but this time I decided not waste my time going to Tokyo. Undoubtedly from the standpoint of a political show the meeting of presidents and prime ministers is an event that has attracted plenty of attention, but I've come to the conclusion that the results of these meetings are a lot less than the publicity has warranted.

I'm reminded of the news conference of the heads of delegations of the Big Seven after the London and Rambouillet meetings. Those who attended the conferences might have gotten the impression that the leaders of the capitalist countries achieved important results and, for one, in developing a single economic policy. However, in a little while it became clear that there had been much ado about nothing. Serious economic conflicts between the capitalist partners have not been eased. On the contrary, the problems are even greater and are turning into a sort of trade war. It is common knowledge that for instance, there are big economic conflicts between the United States and Japan. The deficit the United States has in its trade with Japan is enormous--\$11.6 billion.

The American media is trying to prove that the talks President Carter had with Japanese leaders in Tokyo this week and the meeting of seven heads of state and governments will help make American-Japanese economic relations more balanced and harmonious. But I can't help but have my doubts about such predictions. Japanese manufacturers are anything but anxious to give up their profits in favor of their competitors. No matter how many flowery words are spoken or how many triumphant declarations are made, the reality of the world economy and the competitive struggle for banks and raw material resources will not be changed one iota.

I say this because analysts in the Soviet Union are rather surprised by the nearsighted position of some leaders in Washington who, despite difficulties in American economy, are doing a lot of talking about illusory plans of so-called cordial agreements with their competitors and at the same they try to deprive the American business world and American consumers of the indisputable benefit of expanding Soviet-American trade.

I'm not trying to counterpose the economic ties of the United States and their capitalist partners with Soviet-American trade.

I merely want to point out how illogical it is for the United States to try to improve trade with its capitalist partners by means of invocations while not showing any farsightedness in evaluating the profits the Americans stand to gain from normal economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The opponents of Soviet-American trade put forth two excuses as a rule. One of them is that more trade with the USSR would supposedly profit only the Soviet Union. The other excuse is that more trade would increase the industrial and therefore the military potential of the USSR. My response to the first argument is to point out that most business people in the United States are for expanding Soviet-American trade. The ones against it are mainly some congressmen who are not involved in the business world. It's a paradoxical situation. Business people understand what is profitable and what isn't, believe economic ties between the United States and the Soviet Union are necessary, and those who are far from concrete economic problems are loudly campaigning about how unprofitable trade with the Soviet Union is to the United States. One might think that the business people of the United States are only interested in concluding disadvantageous deals while professional politicians are looking after the interests of business much better than the business people are.

This reminds me of a conversation I had a little while ago with the president of Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller, who is no less competent in economic affairs than certain senators, to say the least. When I asked Mr Rockefeller what he thinks about the statements of those who insist that expanded Soviet-American trade is only profitable to the Soviet Union, he said that such statements give away just how uninformed those people are about trade. Any trade deal, said Rockefeller, is concluded only if it's profitable both to the buyer and the seller. Not one sensible businessman would make a deal that isn't profitable.

As far as the second argument of the opponents to Soviet-American trade is concerned, it should be remembered that in the past few decades the Soviet Union has become one of the most powerful nations in the world. This development was at a time when Soviet-American economic relations were extremely limited. Experience has shown that the Soviet Union has everything necessary for economic prosperity.

Expansion of Soviet-American economic relations is of equal benefit to both countries. American companies can receive profitable orders that would provide jobs to hundreds of thousands of American workers and they could have access to raw materials that are badly needed, including energy resources, the major point on the Tokyo agenda.

The Soviet Union for its part is also interested in having economic relations with the United States on an equal basis. My personal point of view is that the United States has more to gain by expanding trade with the Soviet Union than the Soviet Union has. You ask why? The answer is to be found in the economic conflicts between members of the Big Seven that I mentioned earlier. After all, due to the notorious Jackson amendment the deals that the Soviet Union has not been able to make with American companies it has made with United States competitors, with corporations in Japan, Britain, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany. All the attempts Washington has made to put pressure on its partners and to get them to follow the American example in trade relations with the Soviet Union have had no result. Business people of the West have too much to gain from broad trade relations with the Soviet Union to turn their backs on such profits just to please American leaders like Scoop Jackson.

And so the shortsightedness and political mistakes of those who are for discriminating against the Soviet Union in trade are harming the American people first and foremost. The world today is having truly difficult economic problems including the energy crisis. Some would like to make the ordinary person bear these burdens. Every American is now feeling the brunt of the fuel shortage, but it has not affected the incomes of the leading oil companies in the United States. These incomes are not only decreasing [as heard] but are growing every year. Wouldn't it be more sensible and realistic to give up political profiteering and to overcome difficulties by joint efforts? Both our countries would gain from this and all the peoples. The cause of world peace would also be (?ahead) since closer economic ties make for a better political climate. That is precisely why the Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace and the relaxation of international tension, is trying so hard to expand Soviet-American economic relations. Any other explanation for the Soviet Union's interest in eliminating the discriminatory measures is political trickery.

U.S. HAS 'DOUBLE STANDARDS' IN FOREIGN POLICY STANDS

LD301330 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Igor Aleskandrov commentary]

[Text] Here is a comment from Igor Aleksandrov on the need for nations to restrain themselves to maintain world peace and international security.

Recently, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in a comment on the Vienna talks, called on the socialist countries to show restraint in regional conflicts. At the same time the U.S. press reported that the Pentagon officially confirmed its intensive preparations for a strike force to respond quickly to crisis situations in the Persian Gulf region and other hot spots. General Rogers has said that this special corps would have no more and no less than 110,000 people and would be sent to all supposedly strategically important regions where the political, economic or military interests of the United States might be threatened.

These two reports are evidence of how widespread the double standards are in the United States toward international events and the policy of Washington and the Soviet Union. Just imagine what would happen if Moscow announced it was setting up a 100,000-man strike force with the aim of sending it to any part of the world where the Soviet Union felt its interests were threatened. Washington and the media would raise a storm and accuse the Soviet Union of aggressive plans and of undermining the relaxation of tension. But it's the United States who is setting up the strike force, and so the leading news media, not to mention many American political leaders, believe this move is quite normal.

What is this if not double standards, if not a desire to have special rights that violate the UN Charter? A look at the facts shows that this kind of direct interference of Washington's in the affairs of other countries is not just a plan for the future, but is practised today. On 24 June the Soviet national newspaper PRAVDA commented on who is really not showing restraint in politics, who's really interfering in the affairs of young independent nations for freedom. The PRAVDA news analyst posed these questions: Whose missiles and shells are killing Lebanese civilians for the Israelis? They often bear the trademarks of arms plants in the NATO countries. And whose bullets and mines are murdering the freedom fighters of southern Africa? They have the same trademarks.

And what military equipment is being used by the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza against the insurgent patriots? They are stamped "Made in the USA."

Recently, many efforts have been made about various efforts on the part of the NATO countries to encourage the annexation plans of the Tel Aviv extremists, to maintain the racist regimes in southern Africa, to harass the people of the Persian Gulf with the prospects of U.S. strike forces and to organize military interference in Nicaragua under the flag of the Organization of American States. Could any of this be called restraint? Can the creation of new centers of tension help relax international tension?

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is maintaining a responsible policy in international affairs. It's a policy of restraint and respect for the sovereignty of other countries. Attempts to claim [that] the struggle of nations for independence and social progress is a result of Moscow intrigues are absolutely unfounded. This struggle is actually the reflection of basic social processes. The Soviet Union is consistently against colonialism and racism and for the respect of the rights of all nations to independent development, and the Soviet Union does not seek any economic or strategic benefits, nor does it want to infringe on anyone's legitimate interests.

In Vienna, Leonid Brezhev said that the Soviet people are definitely in solidarity with the liberation struggle of nations. Their evaluation of political regimes in one or another country is often very different from that of certain groups in the United States. But the Soviet Union is against interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This is its principled position. It believes that every nation has the right to determine its own future, and so why should the Soviet Union be blamed for the objective course of history, and why should this be used as an excuse to worsen relations?

TASS ON PROPAGANDA OUTCRY ON 'REFUGEE PROBLEM' IN U.S.

LD291554 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Who and Why Is Whipping the Anti-Vietnamese Campaign"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--TASS observer Vasilii Kharkov writes:

Those who started the propaganda outcry around the "problem of refugees" from Indo-China are, apparently, designing a new perfidious step in order not only to expand it, but also to give it an even more malicious anti-Vietnamese character. The USA is reported to have urged the "international community to revise all programmes of aid to Vietnam." In other words, Washington would like to have recourse to open pressure to bear on other countries and international organisation in order to achieve an end or a considerable reduction of their aid to the Vietnamese people in healing the heavy wounds of the recent war. The newspaper Washington POST writes that the aims of the sanctions being prepared is to "make Hanoi change its policy towards the refugees."

This is an outright hypocrisy to press for such an anti-humanistic action, while it is precisely the USA, which is one of the main culprits of the mass migration of people in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who fled from the barbarous American bombing raids during the years of the war.

The Pentagon has scrupulously estimated that the U.S. Air Force made a total of 1,816 thousand raids on those countries from January of 1965 to March 1973. The U.S. aircraft carried on their wings death and destruction. But the U.S. Defence Department did not trouble to calculate how many millions of lives were crippled by the American aggressors. These are just some of the facts. But they shall not be buried in oblivion. And however much the propaganda centres and Beijing may try to use lies and slanders against Vietnam, it is impossible to distort the real causes, which generated the problem of refugees. Even some political figures of the United States itself are forced to admit, as U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Andrew Young said when speaking the other day at a press conference in Bonn that the problem of refugees is rooted in the times of the Vietnam war and that the USA has no moral right to come out with "critical", as he put it, pronouncements on the problem.

Those who launched the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people are in unpayable debt for the destroyed cities and villages, for the crops burnt with napalm and forests destroyed with the defoliants, for the tragedy of Song My village and thousands of others, in which peaceful people--women, old people and children lived. The aid given to Vietnam by some countries of the West and international organisations is profoundly humanitarian in its character, it expresses the solidarity of peoples with the righteous cause of the people of Vietnam. And it is a crying injustice, against which the whole world public opinion must rise, to try to encroach on this aid and use sordid machinations on this issue to discredit the SRV's good name and prestige in the international arena.

MOSCOW TALKS BETWEEN KOSYGIN, U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL

LD301312 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On Friday, a conference of American and Soviet lawyers ended in Moscow. A delegation of the Association of American Lawyers, led by Attorney General Griffin Bell, took part in the conference. During the talks and discussions a wide range of problems of international law were discussed. A communique on the talks in particular notes that a basic task of lawyers is to help to expand cooperation to deepen the mutual understanding of the American and Soviet nations.

On Friday, Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin had a talk in the Kremlin with Attorney General Griffin Bell. The two men exchanged opinions on American and Soviet relations in the light of the results achieved at the Vienna summit and the agreements reached there. The chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, Lev Smirnov, Soviet Deputy Justice Minister Sukharev, and the American ambassador to Moscow, Malcolm Toon, took part in the talks.

Communique on Meeting

LD301504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A meeting between Soviet and American lawyers ended in Moscow today. It was attended by a delegation of the Association of American Lawyers led by U.S. Attorney General Bell.

Wide-ranging issues of international law were discussed. The communique adopted notes in part that one of the main tasks of lawyers is to promote expansion of cooperation and deepen mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries.

COMMENT ON NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD292238 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The National People's Congress is meeting in Beijing. Our commentator Sergey Pokrovskiy says:

In the report at the present session of the National People's Congress Hua Guofeng devoted much attention to the country's economic situation. Judging by what Hua said, the country is in a desperate state. The Beijing leader admitted the serious consequences of the crisis in China and the economy's stagnation has by no means been eliminated. This, in turn, is most negatively influencing the situation of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese masses. One hundred million Chinese are constantly underfed; in other words, they are simply starving. Twenty million Chinese are unemployed. These data have been quoted in one of the speeches by Li Xiannian, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee. In the same speech Li said that in comparison with 1949 no real changes have occurred in the situation of the Chinese people.

According to the daily, RENMIN RIBAO, the peasants are also in a difficult situation. As we know, the leaders in Beijing mapped out at the previous National People's Congress session a gigantic plan for transforming China into a powerful military and industrial state in a short period of time. These plans were given wide publicity in order to attract capital from Western countries and Japan. However, it has been shown that in reality China has neither the funds nor the capability to realize these plans. After the announcement of the monumental modernization program worth \$250 million, the U.S. magazine for commercial circles, BUSINESS WEEK, said: The Chinese tried to bite off more than they could chew.

At present Beijing is compelled to change its course in order to amend its mistakes. However, they need time to accomplish this. The policy of adjustment, which the Chinese authorities believe should be the way to cope with this task, has been calculated, according to Hua Guofeng, to be 3 years.

Along with the economic difficulties and the serious situation of the Chinese population one can observe a further aggravation of the struggle for power among the Beijing elite. During this struggle the positions of Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping and his followers were weakened. Although in the past all the economic difficulties could be ascribed to the criminal Gang of Four, as the leftwing group of extremists which was smashed after the death of Mao Zedong was called in China, this excuse can now no longer be used. Opponents are now accusing Deng Xiaoping of having failed. He is being accused of voluntarism, of which not long ago he was accusing the **Gang of Four**.

As you can see, practice did not confirm the correctness of Deng Xiaoping's assessment. The opposite has happened; events have shown that the previous mistakes of the Beijing leadership have been repeated. Analyzing all these facts, foreign observers are unanimously pointing to the lack of stability in the situation in China.

REASONS GIVEN FOR PRC'S AGGRESSION AGAINST SRV

OW292012 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW

[Nikolayev commentary: "Undermining Peace and Socialism"]

[Excerpts] As everyone knows, prominent Chinese leaders are trying to convince Chinese and world public opinion that China's aggression in Indochina was a counterattack in self-defense.

For example, Beijing has spread the nonsense that Vietnam behaves like a regional hegemonist in Southeast Asia, deliberately encroaching on other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. China's leaders have also babbled that the big hegemonist, namely, the Soviet Union, is backing this regional hegemonist, as if the Soviet Union is trying to use Vietnam to oppose China.

As we all know, at the NPC [National People's Congress] session Hua Guofeng again made this slanderous allegation about aggression and expansion by the big and small hegemonists in Indochina. But all these fabrications by Beijing's program machine have nothing in common with the real truth. Facts have proved that the Beijing leaders' armed aggression against Vietnam was a direct result of their antisocialist policy, a policy that has manifested itself differently in various parts of the world. Since the beginning of the 1960's Beijing's leaders have openly opposed socialist forces and in fact have taken the road of safeguarding the interests of the imperialists and reactionaries.

China's anti-Vietnam provocations resulted in the massive invasion of Vietnam by Chinese troops this February and March. Long before the beginning of these anti-Vietnam provocations, this line had already become very obvious in Indochina. It was evident even during the years of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression. At that time, China's leaders flatly refused to join the socialist countries in giving joint support to Vietnam. This was purely an act of betrayal on the part of China.

As everyone knows, many more facts revealed the real intentions of Beijing's leaders when the Vietnamese people were waging their armed struggle against U.S. aggression and striving to overthrow the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet clique. For example, these facts were mentioned by Vietnamese historian (Nguyen Hoc Van) last summer when he was interviewed by a reporter for the Italian paper (?NATIONAL EVENING NEWS). He said: When a Democratic Vietnam Government delegation visited Beijing in 1971 members of the delegation heard Mao Zedong say: "As the Chinese saying goes, if the broom is not long enough, it cannot (?reach far)." The answer Mao Zedong got was: "Vietnam's broom is long enough." This showed that the Chinese leaders opposed wiping out the U.S. puppets in Saigon.

The Vietnamese historian said: This line of Beijing's with regard to Vietnam was determined for two reasons. First, the Chinese leaders hope to obtain U.S. aid, and to obtain this aid, they need to give something to Washington in exchange. Second, Beijing's leaders fear that a powerful, unified Vietnam will become an obstacle to their own (?ambition) to become a superpower in Southeast Asia.

What caused the recent sudden intensification of Beijing's hostile actions against Socialist Vietnam which developed into direct armed aggression? (?We) think that the primary reason was that, as a unified country, Vietnam had matured politically and that it had declared that its foreign policy was based on socialism, internationalism and the principle of peaceful coexistence. This, however, in no way accords with the Chinese leaders' interests and policy. It should be noted that the present Chinese leaders have inherited all of Mao Zedong's policies. Mao Zedong had banked on aggravating international tensions in various parts of the world, including Southeast Asia. Naturally, the fact that Vietnam had made tremendous contributions to enhancing peace and security in Asia could not but infuriate the present Chinese leaders.

Vietnam's consistent policy of strengthening friendly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is another important reason for Beijing's top ruling clique being angry. This is proven by Beijing's propaganda attack on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The unprecedented demands made by Beijing's representatives recently at the Hanoi talks also serve to prove this point. (?One of the) demands was that Vietnam sever its friendly relations with the Soviet Union. But Vietnam firmly refused this really hegemonistic demand.

NEW CAMPAIGN OF CRITICISM AGAINST WANG DONGXING NOTED

PRC Leaders Equally Guilty

LD301647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to a report by the REUTER agency a large handwritten poster has been put up on the so-called democracy wall located on Xidan Street in the Chinese capital. It attracts the attention of the passers-by not only by its size. This Dazibao has been signed by the editorial board of the unofficial magazine BEIJING SPRING which first appeared late last year when the Chinese public started to express more and more pointedly its dissatisfaction with affairs in the country. The content of the poster boils down to an accusation of Wang Dongxing, one of the representatives of the ruling Beijing elite, of using state funds for private purposes. Let us remind you that Wang Dongxing is officially one of the four deputies of Hua Guofeng, the chairman of the CCP Central Committee. He ranks fifth in the Beijing hierarchy. When Mao Zedong was alive, Wang Dongxing was, as they say, a personage close to the emperor, at first as Mao's bodyguard and in the last few years of his life as chief of the guard corps in charge of security affairs of the Chinese leaders. Not without justification was it thought that Wang Dongxing enjoyed the confidence of the gang of four, as his main comrades-in-arms during the period of the notorious Cultural Revolution have been called since the death of Mao Zedong. Among them, as is known, was also Mao's wife, Jiang Qing. However, when Mao died, Wang Dongxing went over to the side of the opponents of the four and took a direct part in their arrest. For this he received the post of one of the deputies of the chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

And now, as the above-mentioned Dazibao says, it turns out that Wang Dongxing built a luxury villa for himself and his family in Zhongnanhai, the residence of the Beijing rulers. According to the author of the poster its construction cost almost 7 million yuan, which equals almost \$4.5 million. The Dazibao says that for this money 4 apartment blocks could have been built and the housing problem of 1,000 families of workers solved.

Another dispatch from Beijing, this time by AFP, points out that while addressing the recent session of the all-Chinese assembly of people's representatives the Chinese finance minister referred to leading cadre officials who were spending public funds for building themselves fashionable private residences, but it is noteworthy that the minister did not mention any names. And this is not fortuitous. The entire ruling elite in China has always lived in the style of the former Mandarins in exceptional conditions, denying itself literally nothing, and is continuing to do so.

However, from time to time suddenly thunder and lightning come down on the head of some or other figure from the ruling Beijing Olympus, and then, to begin with, they start blaming him for his profligacy and other sins for which all other high-ranking Chinese figures are guilty. It is not difficult to understand that in cases like that all such accusations are a pure formality and the essence of the matter lies in something quite different. The underlying cause for these attacks should be sought in the complicated machinations in the struggle for power which goes on unceasingly in the Beijing ruling circles.

As far as the life of ordinary Chinese working people is concerned, however, even with the most well-disposed view it cannot possibly be called anything other than beggarly. Even official Chinese statistics, indisputably embellished, as has been done for a long time in Beijing, are evidence of this.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

If one is to believe published data it turns out that an average Chinese worker receives less than \$36 a month and a rural worker earns nine times less; moreover, a peasant does not receive money but only foodstuffs which are issued according to strictly established norms. At the same time the Beijing ruling elite is living in clover.

Wallposters Not Removed

LD300620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Summary] AP reports from Beijing that wallposters have again appeared, this time claiming that CCP Vice Chairman Wang Dongxing has built himself a luxurious residence at the expense of the state. "But it is on the whole quite well known that the present Beijing rulers live every bit as well as the emperors of former times. Today's story draws attention to something else. The wallposters hung on the wall all night and even in the morning the guards usually prompt in such cases did not rip them down. As early as March the Beijing town authorities put out the strictest order for the destruction of wallposters criticizing highly placed leaders. The impression is gained that this time the wallposters in Sidan Street have appeared not without the knowledge of the authorities themselves. In that case they could mark the beginning of another official campaign of criticism directed this time against Wang Dongxing who has in any case been accused for some time of being close to the so called gang of four."

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON CARTER VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

Reasons for Visit

LD291920 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 29, TASS--President Jimmy Carter of the United States arrived for a two-day visit in South Korea today. He will have negotiations with the Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui, and will inspect, accompanied by Defence Secretary Harold Brown, the U.S. military units there and contingents of the South Korean Army.

As seen from the interview given by the U.S. President to the South Korean information service, Washington does not intend to reduce its military presence in South Korea, where more than 30,000 U.S. troops are now deployed. The U.S. chiefs of staff committee recommended the other day to postpone indefinitely the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The President recalled in his interview that the United States had for many years supplied arms and military hardware to Seoul. He said that Washington intended to go on supplying such materiel. The President did not rule out the possibility of U.S. ground units being sent to South Korea in case of a conflict.

The puppet regime is intensifying repressions against its opponents. On the eve of Jimmy Carter's visit a regular wave of wholesale arrests had swept South Korea. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said in this connection that the President's trip would lead to stepped up repressions in the country.

Washington's support to the antipopular Seoul clique is one of the reasons why the President's visit is criticised in U.S. public circles. This trip is assessed here as approval of the policy of repressions and tortures in South Korea, it is noted by the WALL STREET JOURNAL. The visit's military aspects cause equally grave public concern.

End of Visit, Communique

LD011504 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New York, July 1, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter left Seoul for Washington, during his visit to South Korea he negotiated with dictator Pak Chong-hui on questions mainly pertaining to strengthening American-South Korean military cooperation and the further stay of U.S. troops in South Korea. President Carter and Defence Secretary Brown inspected American units and those of the South Korean Army.

In a joint communique Washington confirmed its military commitments to constant military support for Seoul. The communique makes it clear that the U.S. has no intention to curtail its military presence in South Korea. In spite of Carter's electoral promises, more than 30,000 American servicemen are at present serving in South Korea.

U.S. MILITARY BASES IN JAPAN SAID TO THREATEN PEACE

LD292258 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Why Should the Facts be Juggled?"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--TASS commentator Viktor Zatsepin writes:

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The subject of the mythical "Soviet menace" has of late become probably the most fashionable one in Japan. The newspapers devote articles to it and leading officials of the Japanese military department devote numerous speeches to this topic. The most zealous propagandists of Japan's militarisation are even endeavouring to drag it out onto the international arena, as it happened, for instance, during the Friday meeting in Tokyo of Ganri Yamashita, chief of the National Defence Agency, and the U.S. President's Assistant for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski.

However, all this hullabaloo lacks one substantial element--concrete facts. Reports on the allegedly stepped up "military preparations of the Soviet Union in the Far East," emanating from the selfsame Japanese military department, which is interested in the further growth of the country's military spendings, information on the movement of separate Soviet warships on the high seas--this is all that the propagandists of the "Soviet war menace" have at their disposal.

In the meantime, if we wish to speak seriously of the menace to peace and of the true reasons engendering tensions in the Far East, we must admit that they actually do exist. However, they emanate not from the mythical growth of the Soviet military potential in the region, but from the already existing most powerful network of airforce, naval and ground bases of the United States, scores of thousands of U.S. troops in Japanese territory. As shown by life itself, the real threat to peace in the Far East and all over the world is created, primarily, by the presence of hundreds of U.S. bases in Japanese territory.

All the world knows what a role was played by the U.S. bases in the early fifties during the U.S. aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic. By no means peace-keeping functions, and this is well known to the Japanese, were discharged by these bases also during the inglorious many-year-long U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people.

At present U.S. bases take up a considerable part of the territory of Japan proper, while their number is so great on the Japanese islands of Okinawa, that, as admitted by the Japanese press, it would be more correct to say that these islands lie amidst U.S. bases and not vice versa. And there is no exaggeration here. It is sufficient to visit Okinawa and see the fenced-off airforce bases stretching practically along the entire length of the motor-roads there, in order to understand who actually holds sway over these Japanese islands "returned" to Japan in 1972.

In this light it is clear that the latest meeting of the U.S. President's assistant for national security and the head of the Japanese military department, which also proceeded under the watchword of opposing the alleged "Soviet war menace" pursued the absolutely obvious purpose of diverting the attention of the Japanese people from the real threat constituted by the U.S. war bases, muffling the demands for their liquidation mounting in the country, demands for the cancellation of the Japanese-American security treaty, which draws Japan into the global U.S. military strategy.

BRZEZINSKI CRITICIZED FOR WARNING JAPAN OF 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD292018 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 29, TASS--Questions of further expanding Japanese-American military cooperation "on a global scale" have been discussed at the negotiations were between the U.S. President's assistant for national security Zbigniew Brzezinski and Ganri Yamashita, chief of the National Defence Agency of Japan.

The negotiations proceeded under the watchword of opposing the alleged "Soviet war menace," a myth circulated by the propaganda machinery of the Western military-industrial complex which is interested in the arms race and in boosting the military potential.

Making ludicrous assertions that the presence of Soviet armed forces in the Far East allegedly constitutes a "threat to the United States," Zbigniew Brzezinski said that deployment of U.S. troops in the Far East (he had in view Japan and South Korea--editor) was part and parcel of the official U.S. policy. The United States, he said, will go on maintaining this military presence in order, as he put it, to "ensure security."

In turn, Ganri Yamashita assured the U.S. representative that Japan would support in every possible way the system of the Japanese-American military alliance, that in conformity with the U.S. wishes she would increase her "Self-Defense Forces," chiefly by way of their "qualitative improvement." The head of the Japanese armed forces, which are known to have been created in violation of the commitments assumed by Japan in conformity with the act of capitulation and the peaceful constitution, stressed, that all this "constitutes a contribution to the overall system of ensuring security, which the United States has created in Western Europe, in the Far and Middle East, and also on a global scale."

The newspaper YOMIURI notes that "proceeding from strategic considerations Japan is beginning to take part ever more actively in ensuring regional security in the Far East."

In this connection the newspaper AKAHATA says that "Zbigniew Brezezinski's negotiations with Ganri Yamashita laid bare the dangerous essence of the strategy of Japanese-American military cooperation, which has expanded to global dimensions."

CARTER, OHIRA DISCUSS SECURITY TREATY

LD291407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 79 5 p LD

[Special Correspondent V. Ovchinnikov dispatch: "Division of Roles"]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 June--U.S. President Carter today completed the program of his official visit to Japan by visiting the city of Shimoda where in 1854 Commodore Perry's squadron forced Japan's feudal rulers to end the country's self-imposed isolation and, under the threat of the ships' guns, to sign the first American-Japanese treaty. A disposition toward historical parallels was also evident in the fact that the talks between Carter and Ohira which began in the capital were continued yesterday in the village of Oiso, in the house where former Prime Minister Yoshida, who in 1951 signed the San Francisco peace treaty and who is therefore regarded as one of the initiators of the present Japanese-American military-political alliance, lived and died.

All these deliberate gestures are obviously intended to enhance in the eyes of the U.S. and Japanese public the role of the security treaty as the cornerstone of the relations between the countries and of their policy in Asia. The present talks between Carter and Ohira, like their May meeting at the White House, have shown the mutual desire of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles to prevent the trade and economic contradictions between the two states from shaking the foundations of the military-political alliance between them. Moreover, the exacerbation of these contradictions sometimes even prompts Washington and Tokyo to compensate for their consequences by strengthening cooperation in the military and political spheres.

The results of the present meeting reaffirm the course enshrined in the Washington communique of further strengthening the military-political alliance between Washington and Tokyo while enhancing Japan's role in that alliance, and the U.S. ruling circles want Japan to intensify its efforts precisely within the framework of the security treaty. Washington is advocating not the quantitative growth but the qualitative improvement of the Japanese armed forces--primarily for auxiliary functions in maintaining the American military presence in Asia.

In the opinion of AKAHATA, the present American-Japanese summit has been a new step toward drawing Japan into the U.S. global strategy and in particular toward its participation in defending imperialist positions not only in the Pacific but also in the Near and Middle East. The pivot of the talks between Carter and Ohira, AKAHATA believes, was the question of the "division of roles" within the context of the security treaty given the expansion of Japan's military-political functions within the framework of that alliance.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION STUDIES SOVIET POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD291437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the apparatus of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium headed by Ts. Gotob, secretary of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, was in the Soviet Union 7 through 15 June.

In Moscow the Mongolian comrades familiarized themselves with the work of the apparatuses of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and talks were held with A. Duysheyev and I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The guests made a trip to the Belorussian SSR, where they met with I. Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and familiarized themselves with the activities of the apparatus of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, a rayon soviet and a village soviet.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP VISITORS--Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, met in the Kremlin on 26 June with members of a joint delegation of Japanese public organizations, including Toshiaki Yokoyama, chairman of the board of directors of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society; Shinjiro Kaddya, chief of the Secretariat of the Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship; Hiroichi Sekihara, chairman of the board of directors of the Japanese Association for Cultural Exchanges with Foreign Countries; and Shoichi Yokokawa, chairman of the Japan-Soviet Trade Association. The delegation is currently visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT

27 Jun 79 OW]

START OF AFGHAN-PAKISTAN NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

LD020854 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, July 2, TASS--Negotiations opened here today between Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on Political Matters Shah Mohammad Dost, who came here, and Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan S. Shahnawaz.

ACCOUNTS OF ATROCITIES IN AFGHANISTAN CONTINUE

LD011900 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 1, TASS--Massive rallies and demonstrations in support of the April revolution are being held in most of the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Workers, peasants and intellectuals unanimously voiced indignation over the machinations of international imperialism and reactionary imperialism and counter revolutionary circles, who are weaving plots against the people's power. They express readiness to defend their country. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that hundreds of families who left the country under the influence of false propaganda continue to return home. Speaking to compatriots in the provinces of Badakhshan, Nangarkhar and Kunar, members of these families expose the true face of counter-revolution, which has dug in in Pakistan and unleashed an aggression against Afghanistan. In recent days one of the counter-revolutionary gangs organised abroad burnt down several schools in Vardak Province. Many teachers of the schools and other civilians were savagely killed. The enemies of the Afghan people, writes today's KABUL TIMES keep getting aid from foreign sources, which we regard as interference in our internal affairs. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the paper underlines, respects the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states. Any problem can be resolved peacefully, through negotiations. Only the imperialists, who deliberately fan up existing differences, are interested in tension between neighbouring countries.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV, INDIA'S VAJPAYEE DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD291447 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent interviews with I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.B. Vajpayee, Indian foreign minister: "On the Basis of Equality and Mutual Advantage"--in Moscow, date not given]

[Text] The fifth session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow. This is what its cochairmen--on the Soviet side I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on the Indian side A.B. Vajpayee, Indian foreign minister--told SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's correspondent.

I. Arkhipov: L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently declared that "the Soviet Union wants to see friendly India a strong and prosperous state playing its proper important role in Asian and world affairs." I would like to emphasize that we also look on Soviet-Indian economic, scientific and technical cooperation from this viewpoint. The events of recent days are a graphic example of this: the launching of India's BHASKAR artificial earth satellite with the help of a Soviet carrier-rocket and the signing of one more agreement on cooperation in constructing a metallurgical plant at Visakhapatnam on India's east coast. [paragraph continues]

These events were preceded by a long history of Soviet-Indian cooperation inaugurated by the construction of the metallurgical plant at Bhilai. And whatever project of our cooperation we take, and there are more than 70 of them, each one serves the chief aim-- it helps to make India a strong and prosperous state.

Our cooperation is a living, creative thing, which is constantly being broadened and improved. In particular, a standing working group on machine building was formed at the present session of the Soviet-Indian commission. Its creation has been brought about by the constantly growing volume of the two countries' cooperation in this sector. Production of new types of equipment for heavy-industry enterprises will be started up at machine-building plants in Ranchi, Harwar and Durgapur. It will be produced in accordance with Soviet documentation.

In the sphere of science and technology cooperation is developing in sectors such as energy, metallurgy, irrigation, standardization and metrology, meteorology, agriculture and so forth. However, considerable possibilities exist for broadening scientific and technical ties. Specialists of the two countries are directed toward this, in particular, by the long-term program of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India signed in March of this year.

A. Vajpayee: The Soviet Union is an old and loyal friend of India. Our relations are developing on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual advantage. The Indian people will never forget that cooperation with the Soviet Union has made it possible to lay the foundations of the country's economic infrastructure.

An intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in constructing a new metallurgical plant in India was signed during M. Desai's visit. This will be the third ferrous metallurgy enterprise constructed with the USSR's assistance. The first two plants--at Bhilai and Bokaro--are now producing 35 percent of India's steel. It is proposed to make extensive use of the accumulated experience of cooperation in constructing the new plant.

Specialists of the two countries have outlined specific steps for the construction of an aluminum plant in India with a capacity of 600,000 tons of output a year. In the sphere of irrigation consultations have been held on using the controlled explosion method in dam construction and on using prefabricated structures in canal construction and lining. Work has been carried out on enlarging the machine-building plant at Hardwar. This is a far from complete list of the spheres of cooperation between the two countries.

Annual trade between India and the Soviet Union has increased from 17.5 million to 10 billion rupees in 25 years. In our opinion, however, its structure must be improved. India has a tremendous number of small enterprises and cottage workshops whose products, distinguished by their high quality, could interest Soviet consumers. These include, for example, woolen and knitted goods, leather goods and readymade clothes. Unutilized opportunities for cooperation also exist in electronics.

India has achieved considerable industrial development and possesses highly skilled specialist cadres. Therefore it would be possible in conjunction with Soviet organizations to develop cooperation in the construction of various projects in third countries. This was spoken of, in particular, at the recent session. The growing economic ties between India and the Soviet Union are a shining example of the fruitfulness of cooperation among states with different social systems. We are working together successfully not only on land and at sea but also in space.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS RESISTING U.S., PRC PRESSURES

BK301547 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 28 Jun 79 BK

[(Mikhail Leonidov) commentary: "ASEAN Rejects Pressures"]

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers have begun their 2-day meeting in Bali, Indonesia. The agenda incorporates current international issues, including the Indochinese situation and other matters related to the decisions adopted at recent international forums--the UN conference on trade and development in Manila and the nonaligned coordinating bureau meeting in Colombo. It has also been decided that following their meeting the ASEAN ministers will meet with Japanese and U.S. Government representatives. Although the agenda of this meeting has yet to be decided on, the Jakarta daily MERDEKA reported that the matters to be discussed are far from secret.

The press in Southeast Asia expects the ambassadors-at-large from Washington and Tokyo to try to ease the differences between the United States and Japan on the one hand and ASEAN countries on the other. These differences are not in the fields of trade and economics. Acute differences regarding ASEAN's political objectives were evident in the U.S.-ASEAN meeting in Washington last year.

The United States continues to pressure ASEAN, a regional economic cooperation organization, to become a politico-military alliance like the dissolved SEATO and to turn it into a counterbalance to the socialist forces and national liberation movements in Asia. The United States is also trying to persuade ASEAN countries to launch a military confrontation against Vietnam. Beijing fully supports these American efforts. On the one hand Beijing welcomes a U.S. military presence in Asia and on the other it tries to conquer ASEAN and to use it to confront other countries. At the same time, Beijing is exploiting Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asian countries to exert pressure on the five ASEAN nations in order to destroy their peaceful regional cooperation.

Realistic leaders and the broad masses of ASEAN communities strongly oppose such attempts and will resist any force advocating the transformation of ASEAN into a military alliance. In analyzing ASEAN leaders' statements regarding this issue, the Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW said that ASEAN will never be turned into a military alliance.

ASEAN nations have shown stronger determination to maintain good-neighborly relations and cooperation with other countries in the region and not confrontation. Experience shows that only by taking this road can difficult social and economic problems faced by ASEAN countries be overcome. Facts show that any attempt to create suspicion and hostility in ASEAN countries against Vietnam has not been successful because broad masses in these countries know that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam bases its relations with other countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and mutual benefit.

There is concrete cooperation between ASEAN and the SRV. This can be proven by the trade and economic agreements which were signed during last year's visit of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to several ASEAN countries. On the other hand, American, Japanese and Chinese attempts to exert economic, political and military pressures on ASEAN countries have caused apprehension in these countries. In his speech on the development of events in Asia at the Aguinaldo military base, President Marcos pointed out that such a military alliance could have a negative impact on the region's stability.

ASEAN nations' serious apprehension is also caused by the hegemonist ambitions of Beijing which does not hesitate to use armed forces and violate the elementary norms of international law. Singapore STRAITS TIMES said that in view of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam--the so-called act to teach Vietnam a lesson--Southeast Asian nations no longer consider China as a country which maintains peace, harmony and stability.

It is obvious that many issues will be heatedly discussed at the Bali conference and its followup meeting with the U.S. and Japanese representatives. But there are reasons to believe that positive steps will prevail while attempts to pressure ASEAN will certainly be resisted.

Zuyev Commentary

LD291520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers opened today in the town of Denpasar on the Indonesian island of Bali. One of the key questions being discussed by representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines has turned out to be the so-called problem of Indochinese refugees. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Igor Zuyev:

The propaganda hullabaloo raised over this problem by the mass media in Beijing and the West is being stirred up by the desires of its organizers to cast a shadow over the humanitarian and just policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Distorting the reality and whipping up myths of an alleged threat to the ASEAN countries from Vietnam, Chinese and Western propaganda is keeping shamefully quiet about the real reason for the migration of many hundreds of thousands of people from countries in Indochina which began as far back as during the dirty war unleashed by the United States against the peoples of this region.

A clear picture of the true state of affairs is given in the statement issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 20 June this year. In spring 1975, it says, faced with the imminent inevitable collapse of the puppet regime in South Vietnam, those who had served that regime and committed crimes against the Vietnamese people fled from the country. Among those who left there was also no small number of those who had agreed to leave the country as a result of being taken in by the fabrications of American propaganda about bloody reprisals allegedly being prepared by the Vietnamese liberation forces.

A major fresh wave of refugees was provoked by the policy of genocide pursued by the pro-Beijing puppets in Kampuchea. All the time the antipeople clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary remained in power the Western press uttered not a word about the brutality and mass executions perpetrated there. Tens of thousands of ordinary Kampuchians then took refuge on the territory of neighboring Vietnam. The greater part of the so-called refugees from Kampuchea today are the remnants of Pol Pot gangs which have been smashed.

During May and June last year the number of those leaving Vietnam rose sharply as a result of subversive work by Beijing agents inside the Chinese community in Vietnam. These are the Huaqiao, people of Chinese nationality, who having turned up on Chinese territory are now fleeing to Hong Kong. According to the journal ASIA WEEK, up to 1,500 refugees from China arrive there every day. This fact, however, is passed over in silence by Beijing propaganda.

On the eve of the opening of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference, the Indonesian paper MERDEKA wrote that the myth of the threat to ASEAN from Hanoi is in contradiction to the true interests of the countries in the association and should be resolutely rejected by them.

GRISHIN MEETS VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD292112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow has been playing host to representatives of the city of Hanoi, led by Le Van Luong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee. The delegation came to our capital to learn about the work of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was met at the airport by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

Delegation's Activities

LD301918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Hanoi city delegation is in Moscow. It is headed by Le Van Luong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee. Today the delegation visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the grave of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

At the Moscow Gorispolkom the Vietnamese guests had a conversation with Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Gorispolkom. The delegation also visited the Vladimir Ilich Kolkhoz outside Moscow.

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON SOURCES OF REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD302243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Of course the refugee problem does exist, it is a real one. But one has to understand its sources. The problem arose as a bitter echo of the long, bitter years suffered by the Vietnamese people. It is a direct consequence of the aggressive war waged by the United States against Vietnam. It is a direct consequence, too, of Chinese policy in the area. It was at the bidding of China that the barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime dealt out reprisals against the Kampuchean people. It was China which attacked the Socialist Republic of Vietnam this February. It is China who today is pursuing a policy of blackmail and threats against the peoples of Southeast Asia, and not a day passes without it creating ever new threats, particularly against Vietnam.

And it must be said that this problem has yet another aspect: the fact that in the Southeast Asian area, throughout the region as a whole, roughly 25 million ethnic Chinese are living outside China itself. Generally, or in most cases, this section of the population is quite influential in those countries. And this section of the population indubitably occupies a prominent place in Beijing's plans for consolidating Chinese influence in the whole region. And by provoking this hullabaloo over the refugee problem and whipping up the campaign against Vietnam, China is essentially counting on strengthening the positions of its fifth column in those countries.

As far as the Vietnamese approach to this problem is concerned, the Vietnamese Government holds a completely just and humanitarian stance. It is willing to cooperate with all countries which receive refugees from the Southeast Asian countries. The Vietnamese comrades have stated that they are ready to hold conferences with those countries taking part under the aegis of the UN High Commission for Refugees, and this is, of course, a constructive attitude. Of course an extremely dubious attitude is being held now by the British, Japanese and U.S. ruling circles which are playing up this campaign. Such an attitude is, naturally, in no way equivalent to the other, humanitarian and just one. The peoples of Southeast Asia see their future, as against those who are leaving these countries, not as something in a foreign land, nor as being in a foreign land themselves, but as the socialist development of their countries and the building of the system which gives people dignity and prosperity.

HANOI DAILY, VNA CITED ON PRC PROVOCATIONS

LD291716 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

["Tensions on the Border"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 29, TASS--The proposals put forward by the Vietnamese side at the first meeting of the second round of talks in Beijing are an important initiative since the real situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border remains extremely serious, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes today. Therefore the SRV Government delegation tabled a draft agreement on ending armed actions in the border areas for lessening and subsequently eliminating tension on the border between the two countries and for creating a favourable climate at the talks.

The newspaper stresses that Vietnam's proposals are not confined only to the resolution of specific and urgent issues, but are also aimed at eliminating this explosive seat of tension and meeting the cherished aspirations of all peace-loving peoples on earth.

According to a report of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, the Chinese side is stepping up its provocative activity on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. According to preliminary estimates, the Chinese have launched more than 550 armed provocations, including the shelling of the Vietnamese territory, incursions and acts of terrorism from mid-March till now. During the recent three months, China has sent into Vietnam hundreds of spies and saboteurs, among whom there were quite a few persons of Chinese nationality, who fled the SRV and were then trained at special centres in the PRC's territory for subversive activity.

The Chinese side, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY points out, is permanently violating the SRV's air space and territorial waters. Chinese Air Force planes are continuously making reconnaissance flights tens of kilometres deep into Vietnam's territory.

Over the same time, the Chinese naval vessels particularly frequently appeared off Bathlongvi and Cat Ba islands (in the area of Haiphong city port), Co Tho and Vinh Thuc islands (Quang Ninh Province), off the coast of Nghe Tinh Province and a number of other areas. Particularly serious was the incident when the crew of the Chinese naval vessel Number 056 invaded the territorial waters and unlawfully rummaged two Vietnamese fishing vessels and threatened fishermen with repressive measures in an attempt to get from them information about the coastal guard system.

China, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY points out, is evading, as is seen from its stand at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, a discussion of urgent measures to guarantee peace and stability in the border area. Moreover, Beijing is keeping a big military force near the Vietnamese border. There are 12 Chinese divisions in direct proximity to it. They are building fortifications and receiving fresh reinforcements in manpower and materiel.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN VIETNAM

LD230854 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Text] [No dateline received] The progress and the results of the elections to the local organs of power in 34 out of 39 provinces and in the major cities of Vietnam have clearly confirmed the democratic character of the Vietnamese socialist state, stresses PRAVDA's Hanoi correspondent Valerian Skvortsov. More than 35 per cent of voters took part in the elections. The voting was especially active in northern border provinces where, despite the serious difficulties caused by the Chinese aggression, the revolutionary power is confidently tackling its tasks.

Scores thousands of the best representatives of the working class, peasantry and socialist intelligentsia have been elected to local soviets, including many representatives of the younger generation. They received from 90 to 99 per cent of the votes. The results of the elections were a clear expression of the will of the working people of Vietnam to further follow the course charted under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to actively tackle the tasks of economic construction and to raise the material and cultural levels of the people.

The elections have once again confirmed that the consolidation of the people's power in Vietnam is accompanied by the increasing strengthening of the leading role of the Communist Party and a simultaneous expansion of the role of the fatherland front uniting all the parties and public organisations of the country.

The local organs of power in Vietnam play a significant role in the development of the local industrial enterprises, further development of agriculture, housing, education, organisation of cultural work and improvement of health services. They help mobilise the masses for the fulfillment of the plans adopted by the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam for socialist industrialisation, the creation of modern agriculture and raising the living standards of the people. The Socialist Vietnam is characterised by an atmosphere of a high political activity of the people whose creative energies are being translated into new accomplishments.

MORE REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV'S VISIT TO CSSR

28 June Activities

LD291054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, gave a hearty welcome today to the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The members of the delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the heroes of the Slovak national uprising and at the monument on Slavín Hill where Soviet servicemen, who fell in the battle for the liberation of Bratislava from the fascist invaders, are buried.

At Bratislava Castle the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet met leaders of the party and government of the republic Lenart, Colotka, and Salgovic. Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed fraternal greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and personally from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The chairman of the Slovak National Council, Salgovic, gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. Speaking at the dinner he highly appraised the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna. On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation returned to Prague.

Meeting With Husak

LD300610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was received today by Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, much attention was devoted to questions concerning the consistent development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the supreme organs of power of both countries.

Delegation Departure

LD301220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Prague for home today. It had been in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on an official return visit at the invitation of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

At the conclusion of the visit Comrade Kuznetsov spoke on Czechoslovak television. It is with a feeling of great satisfaction, he said, that we again note complete mutual understanding and a community of views on all key issues of the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction and on international problems.

Today the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet returned to Moscow.

Ponomarev at Airport Welcome

LD301222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Prague today. It had been in the CSSR at the invitation of the Federal Assembly on an official return visit.

At the airport the delegation was met by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS, SEEN OFF BY USTINOV

LD301054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A GDR military delegation led by Army General Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, left Moscow for home today. The delegation had been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrade Ustinov, Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov and Kulikov, and Army General Yepishev.

Report on Visit

LD302149 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--A report has been published here on an official friendly visit paid to the Soviet Union by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party] Central Committee, minister of national defence of the GDR. He stayed in the Soviet Union from June 25 to 30 at the invitation of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR.

Their exchange of opinions on a wide range of issues of mutual interest showed complete mutual understanding and an identity of views and positions of the two sides. They stressed the usefulness of such meetings which facilitate the all-round development of cooperation between the fraternal states and the strengthening of the socialist community.

During the visit the military delegation of the GDR made a tour of the country, visited some military units and formations and naval ships and acquainted themselves with the combat and political training of Soviet army men. Everywhere the delegates were given a warm hospitable reception.

The visit by the military delegation of the GDR to the Soviet Union is regarded as a new step toward the further development and deepening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and their armed forces.

FRENCH PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED DURING NOVOSIBIRSK STOPOVER

LD302200 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] (?As we informed you in our news bulletin), on 30 June French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing made a stopover at Novosibirsk. At Tolmachevo Airport the president gave an interview to our correspondent Vsevolod Grigoriyev. Please listen to a recording of it:

[Giscard--recorded] As a matter of fact, it is already 3 months since I went to Moscow and had wide-ranging talks with Leonid Brezhnev and with other high Soviet leaders. I can tell you, first of all, that French public opinion and the French political authorities appreciated the very positive character of these talks, with the different orientations which we jointly noted in the documents which we signed. Certainly, that meeting marked one of the most useful and most significant stages of the policy of entente and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

Since that date, important events have taken place, especially the signing of the second agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments. We recently had the opportunity to say, on behalf of the French Government, that we approved the signing of their agreement and that we hoped for its early implementation.

As you know, we have set a certain number of objectives for cooperation between the Soviet Union and France: on the political level periodic meetings of consultation, and on the economic level the systematic development of our efforts and our cooperation. We are going to provide all the desirable activity on the French side, and we hope that the next meeting of the great French-Soviet commission may record further progress.

I think that one may say following this journey that we are determined to serve together the cause of detente, peace and understanding between our two peoples. [end recording]

In reply to a question by our correspondent on what the president thought about the role of Siberia in French-Soviet cooperation, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said the following:

[Giscard--recorded] Well, first of all I note that there are many links between Siberia and the president of the French Republic because I have been to Novosibirsk and both my two predecessors--General de Gaulle and President Pompidou--stopped here before I did. This shows the frequency of the visits paid by French leaders to Siberia.

In your region there are important economic and scientific developments, especially in Novosibirsk, and within the framework of these developments there is active cooperation between our enterprises, between our two economies. One can, for instance, recall that a certain number of the most important components of the great [word indistinct] press, installed at Issoire in the center of France, were manufactured here. And I hope that in the area of science, because of the importance of the research being undertaken here, there may be active cooperation between scientists in Siberia and in France. I note also that on the cultural plane there have been numerous exchanges; I hope that they may continue to develop.

Finally, I must thank the Siberian authorities for the manner in which they have received me on the occasion of this stopover--the first stopover by Concorde in Siberia--which itself was facilitated by the personal decision of President Leonid Brezhnev. [end recording]

SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS APPRAISED IN KOMMUNIST ARTICLE

LD211456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russia 0730 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 21 June, TASS--The April meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing opened up "new horizons for French-Soviet relations. It was totally oriented toward the future, and its success responds to the interests not only of the USSR and France, but of all Europeans. Moreover, the significance of the meeting spreads beyond the bounds of the European Continent," writes Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet-French Section of the USSR Parliamentary Group. His article, devoted to the results of the recent talks in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, is published in the latest issue of the CPSU Central Committee journal *Kommunist*.

Zhukov goes on: "Today, it is impossible not to give credit to the consistent and persistent efforts of those who, overcoming all the obstacles created by the enemies of French-Soviet cooperation, have striven for and achieved the establishment of these friendly relations, and primarily one has again and again to recall the services of General de Gaulle who found the strength and courage to sharply turn the helm of the ship of state and bring it out of the muddy waters of the military organization of the North Atlantic Alliance, and to proclaim a course for the independent and distinctive development of France, one of the conditions of which is the regulation and strengthening of business cooperation with the Soviet Union. The fact that each of his successors-- Georges Pompidou and Valery Giscard d'Estaing--have, with all their differences of political standpoint and character, considered it necessary to remain faithful to this line confirms better than many wordy testimonies the correctness of the course proclaimed by de Gaulle in the highest national interests of France.

"The results of the French-Soviet summit meeting of 26-28 April, 1979, not only reaffirmed the staunch tendency in relations between our states, but convincingly showed what enormous-- and thus far unutilized potential--the policy of French-Soviet cooperation has at its disposal. This meeting truly opened up new horizons toward which both sides intend to move--jointly, when that is possible, or in a parallel way.

"Of course, in all this both sides recognize clearly that our countries belong to diametrically opposed social systems and that circumstances gives rise to differences and varying approaches to the solution of many political problems. But popular and state wisdom consists precisely in searching for and finding common positions despite these differences, which will provide the opportunity to continue and develop cooperation in the highest national interests and in the interests of peace throughout the world.

KOSYGIN, GROMYKO HOLD KREMLIN TALKS WITH ITALIAN LEADERS

LD301212 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--A talk was held today in the Kremlin between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrew Gromyko with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, who were on a stopover in Moscow en route from Tokyo to Rome.

The sides noted with satisfaction the favourable development of Soviet-Italian relations in all fields and expressed the mutual readiness of the USSR and Italy to continue efforts for deepening mutually beneficial cooperation between them in the interests of the people of both countries.

The Italian leader welcomed the results of the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and highly evaluated the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The sides are convinced that the treaty serves as a stimulus for increasing the effectiveness of the talks on various aspects of disarmament, strengthens the policy of detente and improvement of the whole international political climate.

Attaching paramount significance to the field of political cooperation, the practices of regular political consultations, the sides declared their intention to combine as much as possible the efforts of the USSR and Italy for detente, disarmament and peace.

Both sides pointed out a considerable growth of trade and economic exchanges between the USSR and Italy. With the aim of their further broadening, talks will be continued for drawing up new agreements on a long-term basis.

The talk was held in businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

BOMBING OF FRANKFURT INTOURIST OFFICE FAILS

LD292248 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 29, TASS--Terrorists from the so-called "Territorial Resistance Army," in the view of the police a rightist organization, yesterday attempted to set fire to the "Intourist" information bureau in Frankfurt-am-Main. By a happy incidence the explosive device they delivered failed to go off. The terrorists scattered leaflets with an inciting content at the site of the crime.

The Soviet Embassy in the FRG lodged a protest against these criminal actions.

MOSCOW SCORES ISRAELI OPERATIONS AGAINST SYRIA

LD292340 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The air battles which have taken place between Israeli and Syrian planes over Lebanese airspace have strongly drawn observers' attention. The vast majority of these observers believes that the situation that has emerged as a result of this is a serious step by Tel Aviv toward escalating military operations against Arab countries. The Paris L'AUREOLE said that Israel is clearly turning toward a strategy of continuous military battles. The paper noted that Israel has been able to change its strategy only since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which gave Israel complete freedom of movement.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES has said that Israel will definitely concentrate its attention on Syria now that Egypt has been militarily neutralized. Israel will try to liquidate Syria as a weighty military force, before unity with Iraq is realized and before there is a change of regime in Egypt. The U.S. State Department has officially expressed concern and it called on the two sides to exercise restraint. The U.S. State Department official spokesman Reston in the short press statement noted that Israel's U.S. supplied use of planes has aroused congressional fears.

However, the U.S. State Department's statement appears to be quite unconvincing. Begin's warlike speeches have been echoing from Tel Aviv. In these speeches Begin threatened the security of Syria and Lebanon and he also threatened the Palestinians. Where is self-restraint here? As for the question of modern U.S. planes which Israel is using in raids on the towns and villages of Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps, the Israeli prime minister said quite bluntly that the planes that the United States sends to Israel will be used for this specific purpose.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZES FAST REACTION CORPS

LD300630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Excerpts] Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of defense, has sharply condemned the United States intention to militarily intervene in the Persian Gulf region in case of extraordinary circumstances. Such action, the minister underlined in his statement for the press, could plunge the countries in the region into a war like that which the United States unleashed in Vietnam. There is no doubt that these plans of the Pentagon look very ominous for the Arab countries.

And so now the United States has planned the creation of a so-called fast reaction corps, and plans to use it in crisis situations. As you see, everything is repeated. But instead of threatened regions, we have places in crisis situations. Instead of strike forces [pозharniye komandy] we have fast reaction corps. [words indistinct] The Kuwaiti minister of defense remembered Vietnam. After all, the notorious strike forces were first used precisely in this country. The present venture with the fast reaction corps shows that Washington is preparing direct military interference in the region of the Persian Gulf, and it is fully understandable that such plans by the U.S. brass hats are evoking angry protests on the part of the Arab public.

LD220950 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

["Soviet Newspaper About Alliance Between Israel and South Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--The collusion between the militarists of South Africa and Israel creates a real danger to the independence of Arab and African states, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

Exposing the growing military and economic cooperation between Tel Aviv and Pretoria, the newspaper says that in recent years trade between the Zionists and the racialists has increased fourfold. Pretoria supplies Tel Aviv with uranium ore, chrome, manganese and other strategic raw materials. The South African corporation "Isacor" sells to Israel 40 per cent of the steel it produces. It is used chiefly for making armour for Israeli "Chariot" tanks.

Israeli-South African cooperation in the field of armaments is growing from year to year. The South African Navy is being supplied with Israeli ships. Tel Aviv delivers to Pretoria missiles "Jerihon" and "Gabriel", "Kfir" planes and electronic equipment.

Israel helps Pretoria to build new atomic reactors and is doing everything it can for the racists to get nuclear arms as soon as possible. This area of cooperation between them is all the more dangerous since neither Pretoria nor Tel Aviv have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The newspaper says that the NATO countries, the USA in particular, help Israel and South Africa to strengthen their sinister alliance. The Tel Aviv-Pretoria alliance is intended for protecting the interests of imperialism in the continent and to serve as a means of undermining the national-liberation struggle of African people.

SOUTH AFRICA DEVELOPING MILITARY NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

LD292317 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, June 29, TASS--The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa is carrying out in practice the long-term program of developing the military nuclear industry. According to South African newspapers, a plant for the production of uranium oxide was officially opened the other day at the world's largest Vaalerifs mine, 105km from Johannesburg.

The South African press draws attention to the military importance of this project. The commissioning of this enterprise will allow the "Anglo-American corporation" to double the output of the strategic raw material by increasing it to 1,700 tons a year.

At the present time 16 such plants in the territory of the racist state deliver to the local military industry about 4,800 tons of radioactive materials a year, while the plans for the 1980's provide for the raising of their production to 13,000 tons.

Containers with the raw material are delivered to the secret uranium enrichment installation which is operating continuously in the Republic of South Africa as of 1975.

Already now the nuclear reactors of the Republic of South Africa can turn out enough plutonium to produce every week a nuclear bomb much more powerful than the one dropped by the United States on Hiroshima.

As noted by the London LABOUR MONTHLY magazine, the Pretoria regime is indebted to the generous Western aid for the fact that it now possesses advanced nuclear technology, is able to produce large quantities of radioactive raw material for military purposes, possesses aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

RHODESIA USES 'HIRED CRIMINALS' TO FIGHT IN WAR

LD292238 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Mercenaries in Salisbury"]

[Text] Even if the regime in Salisbury in its barking claims that it is winning the war, the freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe are forging ahead with greater strength in their fight. The government of the tobacco farmers has all its forces fully engaged in the war, as well as the entire reserve force, in its fight against the liberation forces. In this war, the government of Smith and Muzorewa also relies heavily on mercenaries. In the country today, the mercenary force numbers well over 13,000 men. These mercenaries are murderers hired by Ian Smith to fight the freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front, and to commit acts of aggression against neighboring states. These mercenaries are paid not only by the Rhodesian Government, but also by the defense ministries of the Western states. The bulk of these mercenaries fighting in Rhodesia come from America, with more than 2,000 men, and some from South Africa. Other countries involved include France, Israel, Canada and Australia. These are the same groups of mercenaries who fought in the Vietnam war; the bandits who are massacring the people of Palestine; the murderers of the freedom fighters of Chile; the same mercenaries who fought in the Congo during the time of Tshombe; the same group who helped the Biafran rebels; experts of the so-called peace forces in Ulster and former agents used by the Portuguese killers. In South Africa the mercenaries are recruited openly, without any secrecy at all, since this is the way the exponents of racism behave. They also make no secret of their connections and dealings with Rhodesia, their recently acquired cousin.

But what stand is being adopted by the so-called democracies of the Western world? In these countries, the truth is that all forms of deceit have always been practiced. In essence, their supply of and support for mercenaries has never changed. In America, the mercenaries being sent to Salisbury are recruited through the press under the heading of: "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE." This particular newspaper started recruiting exercises in 1975, working in conjunction with the special branch and the CIA murderers. The mercenaries gather together in such countries as France, Britain, West Germany and Belgium. The main coordinating office is located in Brussels near that country's police headquarters.

The atrocities committed by these murderers cannot be adequately described in words. You can only get the true picture by actually seeing these things for yourself. Recently, some of these atrocities have been revealed in the South African press. Major Wilson, who before going to Rhodesia had previously seen service in Korea, Vietnam and the Congo, is a good example of these men. In addition to him, we can give the further names of Corporal Walker, a former pilot, Lieutenant (Boas), and many others.

Despite this extensive use of mercenaries, the government of Ian Smith and Muzorewa is failing to defend itself. A few days ago it was reported that the Salisbury government released 2,000 criminals from jail and that these men are now being trained as soldiers. All attempts to portray mercenaries as people legitimately employed are the height of despicable deceit. These people are hired criminals, pawns to use to protect fraudulent administrations, to protect and preserve racial discrimination, and to prop up new forms of aggression, as well as to oppose the freedom fighters and all other progressive forces. All mercenaries are used in the interests of the neocolonialists.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD011434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 01 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has been in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. Our correspondent Vadim Volkov reports:

After the overthrow in April 1974 of the fascist regime in Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe received its independence. The country's ruling party, the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP], is carrying out profound democratic reforms. Agrarian reform has been carried out and a monopoly on external trade has been introduced. This is what (Romalho Pereira de Conto), member of the MLSTP Central Committee and director of the republic's national radio, had to say:

[De Conto--begin recording in Portuguese fading into Russian translation] I would like to speak about what has already been accomplished in our country and what is to be done. We have carried out the nationalization of enterprises which are of great significance for the country's economy. Nationalization determines the future development of our society and is of great importance for our republic's economic policy.

In the short history of our state there have already been two attempted state coups. Enemies attempted to destroy the power of the MLSTP, but they did not succeed in doing so. These attempts were undertaken by the minions of the imperialists, but by mobilizing the entire people against the forces of reaction we were able to overcome the difficulties.

Our history is only 4 years old; however, we have had time to do a lot to improve the life of our people. I should like particularly to stress, the director of the national radio of Sao Tome and Principe says, the striving of our people for friendship with the great Soviet Union. Friendly relations have been established between our countries and our cooperation is becoming ever stronger. We have been acquainting ourselves here in Moscow with all the revolutionary experience which has been acquired by the Soviet Union. At present we in our country are encountering the very same problems which at one time confronted the Soviet Union. For this reason its experience is very useful for strengthening the independence of our country and our struggle for peace. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS, HOOLIGANISM

LD301322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court finished its work in Moscow on 29 June. Here are details about the plenum:

Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, delivered a report on the tasks of courts resulting from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political educational work. The conclusions and precepts contained in the decision of the party Central Committee, the rapporteur stressed, are of great importance for judicial work.

A decision adopted by the plenum draws the attention of courts to the need for an intensification of their role in the fight against crime and other infringements of the law. The plenum made it incumbent upon courts to pay particular attention to intensifying protection of socialist property in the fight against embezzlement, bribery and other functional and management crimes. The plenum pointed out that the courts should examine with particular care cases of hooliganism, bearing in mind that other dangerous crimes are often committed because of hooligan manifestations.

The question of the measures of punishment employed by the courts for crime was discussed. On the whole, the courts are correctly deciding on measures of punishment. However, the requirements are not always being observed for an individual approach in the choice of the type and the duration of the punishment on the basis of consideration of the character and degree of social danger of the committed crime, the personality of the accused and circumstances of the case extenuating or aggravating the blame. In a number of cases persons who have committed grave crimes are being given mild measures of punishment. Alongside this, unfounded use is sometimes made of deprivation of liberty, including for short periods, for persons whose correction and retraining would be possible without isolating them from society. An appropriate guidance explanation was adopted on this subject, in which the plenum pointed out that in deciding punishments courts are obliged to proceed on the basis that they should not only dole out punishments for crimes but should also have the purpose of correcting and retraining those convicted while also preventing crime.

The plenum particularly noted that commission of a crime by a person in a state of intoxication ought to be regarded as an aggravating circumstance.

GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET PARDONS ANTI-SOVIET AGITATOR

LD291630 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, June 29, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic (in the Transcaucasus) issued a decree on pardoning Zviad Gamsakhuriya, who was sentenced to three years' detention and two years of deportation for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

As is known, during the trial of Gamsakhuriya about a year ago he admitted that his activities inflicted great damage to the country.

"In the time since the trial", writes Gamsakhurdiya in his appeal for clemency addressed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia, "I had ample time to be alone with myself and reflect on my past, to see ever more clearly, how wrong was the road I had taken when I disseminated literature hostile to the Soviet state..."

"Bourgeois propaganda seized upon my mistakes and created a hullabaloo around me, which at present causes me pangs of remorse. I have realized the essence of the pharisaic campaign launched in the West, camouflaged under the slogan of 'upholding human rights'".

A TASS correspondent visited Zviad Gamsakhurdiya in his house, which bears the romantic name of "Kolkhskaya Bashnyya", the possession of his late father, a classic of Soviet Georgian literature Konstantin Gamsakhurdiya. Zviad looked fresh and cheerful. Asked about his plans for the future he said: "My most urgent task is to put in order my father's archives, participation in founding the writer's memorial museum. Besides, I intend to continue literary translations and a scientific study into the work of Shota Rustaveli."

DZHAMBULSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV DISCUSSES MANPOWER UTILIZATION

LD020847 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Attention to Labor Resources"]

[Text] In the 10th 5-Year Plan the number of working people at enterprises in Dzhambulskaya Oblast has greatly increased. However, much still remains to be done there to improve the utilization of labor resources. This was discussed at a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv. The report by Dzhambulskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom Second Secretary A.F. Shalov and the speeches by A.K. Kasymkanov, chairman of the Kazakhstan State Committee for Labor, and other participants in the conference spoke of reserves in this important matter and on ways to make better use of them.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA CONGRESS, PROBLEMS NOTED

LD291650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today in Alma-Ata the congress of representatives of the consumer cooperatives of Kazakhstan opened. We shall cite several facts from the speeches given: Every 2 days in the villages of the republic an enterprise for trade and catering is commissioned. The area of every shop has increased fivefold in comparison with 1950.

Shortcomings in work were also noted. In particular, there is a slow development in the trade of agricultural produce on the principles of commission [na komissionnykh nachalakh], and the time taken for construction is being drawn out without justification.

Taking part in the work of the congress is Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

INCREASES IN RETAIL PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR SEVERAL GOODS

LD302121 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--The USSR State Committee for Prices has adopted a decision with the aim of a further adjustment of prices and normalization of trade in some goods, according to which retail prices have been increased as of July 1 of jewellery of precious metals (the present prices of disks for artificial dentures being preserved, and with an increase in the established money compensation for wedding rings), natural furs, articles of fur and sheepskin--coat articles (with the exception of goods for children), carpets and carpet articles, furniture (some kinds) and passenger cars.

Reasons for Increases

LD302123 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, commented on the announcement on a change in the retail prices of some kinds of products. The retail prices of articles of precious metals, carpets, carpet articles, natural furs and fur articles, on a change of which an announcement is published, have been increased on an average by 50 percent, or passenger cars by 18 per cent, imported furniture suites by 30 per cent, Soviet-made furniture by 10 per cent.

But the retail prices of gold disks for artificial dentures, fur articles for children as well as articles of rabbit-skin and sheepskin (with the exception of overcoats) and furniture for children remain unchanged. In connection with the increase in the prices of gold wedding rings, the money compensation paid to persons marrying for the first time during the registration of wedlock will be increased to reach 70 roubles per person.

The prices at restaurants and cafes in evening time have been increased by from 25 to 45 per cent depending on the category of the enterprises. The prices of beer sold by public catering enterprises have been increased on an average by 45 per cent. The prices at canteens of enterprises and organizations, educational establishments, school lunch-rooms, restaurant carriages, ship restaurants, lunch counters, patty and meat dumpling cafes have remained unchanged. The retail prices of beer in the retail trade have remained unchanged. The trade organizations have been instructed to take the necessary measures for improving the work of restaurants, cafes, bars and other public catering enterprises, raise the standards of servicing visitors.

Much has been and is being done in the USSR for increasing the output of miscellaneous consumer goods. Suffice it to say, that output of such durables as domestic fridges, vacuum cleaners, tape recorders, watches and clocks, furniture, carpets, porcelain and glazed pottery has grown 50-100 per cent as compared with 1970. It was only ten years ago that nearly 100 thousand passenger cars were sold to the population, while last year one million 170 thousand of them were sold. The sale of colour TV sets was respectively 46,000 while one million 900 thousand of them will be sold in 1979.

Meanwhile, the demand for some goods surpasses possibilities for their production. This is precisely why, for that matter, it has been decided, as a forced but a necessary measure, to use the price formation mechanism to adjust trade in jewellery and fur articles, as well as in carpets, passenger cars and imported furniture. As far as a certain increase in the prices of Soviet-made furniture is concerned, it is connected with a considerable renewal and improvement of its assortment as well as a considerable increase in the spending involved in logging.

The change in the retail prices, as is seen from the list published, concerns a very limited number of products and does not involve the basic food and non-food goods. Their state retail prices have remained unchanged for many years. This is also fully concerns [as received] electricity and gas rates for the population as well as of other public utilities. The housing rent has remained unchanged for more than 50 years now, although the comfort standards of houses have considerably improved over this period.

It must be most definitely stressed that there will be no increases in the retail prices of other goods, apart from those mentioned in the decision of the USSR Committee for Prices, which was published in the press.

Prices Stable for Food, Electricity

LD010423 Moscow TASS in English 0410 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 1, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Borisov writes:

As was reported by Moscow newspapers today, the USSR State Committee for Prices raised, as of July 1, retail prices of jewelry made of precious metals, natural furs, carpets, passenger cars and some other goods. This done in order to further adjust prices and normalize trade in individual items. This is a forced but necessary measure, the purpose of which is to use the price-forming mechanism, primarily for bringing the high demand for these goods into line with possibilities for their manufacture.

It should be pointed out that this change of retail prices affects a rather limited range of manufactures and leaves untouched foodstuffs and mass-consumption manufactures, as well as communal services.

Take, for instance, the question of consumer prices for gas and electricity. Now it is July, and summer is at its height. But our power engineers have their own concerns and very many of them too: It is necessary to carry out successfully the planned assignments of the year and to assure an adequate supply of fuel, electricity for the forthcoming autumn-winter period. The resolution published recently by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR defines ways of achieving these aims.

The growing requirements of the dynamic Soviet national economy set great tasks before the energy industry, specifically for increasing the output of energy resources. It should also be noted that with the development of new mineral deposits, say, those of oil and gas in Siberia, production costs increase in a number of cases.

But the consumer prices of gas and electricity are not affected by these factors. They remain unchanged in the Soviet Union for many years. Most of the families have to pay 4 kopeks for one kilowatt-hour of electricity and 16 kopeks for meter monthly for using gas for kitchen stoves, irrespective of the amount of gas burned (under the current rate of exchange one dollar is equal to 65 kopeks.)

The prices of mass-consumption manufactures also remain unchanged. During the period between 1970 and 1977 the index of consumer prices for clothes, footwear, photocameras, TV sets, etc. was on the whole stable. During the same period the index of food prices went up only by 0.9 percent.

The state has, of course, in a number of cases, to provide subsidies, and no small ones, for maintaining price stability for a wide range of goods in everyday demand. Thus, it costs the state approximately 25 billion roubles yearly to keep up stable prices of meat and dairy products.

Such an approach has tangible results. Against the background of stable retail prices for key items in the family budget, the steady growth of the cash incomes of the population leads to a rise in the real incomes of the population. In the period between 1970 and 1977 per capita real incomes increased 33 percent. In 1978 they went up 3.0 more percent as against the previous year.

And could it be otherwise? The policy of raising the living standards of the Soviet people has been and remains the general line of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO BAM WORKERS

LD301520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated those involved in the construction of the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur trunk line railroad on completing ahead of schedule the laying of the main track and on commencing, a year ahead of schedule, through traffic from Urgal to Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

I am gratified to note, the greetings message says, that this remarkable triumph has been gained thanks to the selfless labor of railroad workers making their contribution to the peaceful creative labor of the homeland, of all the collectives of construction workers and operators, of the patronage-giving organizations of the union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts and towns, and of the young men and women who have come to this great construction project at the call of the Komsomol. The fulfillment of great volumes of work in a short time vividly shows that your collectives are capable of successfully solving the tasks posed regarding the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. With every year the pace of construction of this trunk route is increasing, the movement of trains over new sections is being opened up and towns and villages are being developed. The Baykal-Amur railroad is already showing itself to be a powerful accelerator of the sociocultural transformation of vast undeveloped territories.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that, redoubling the glorious traditions of the Soviet Union, the builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad will continue in the future to work to fulfill the tasks of 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole concerning the construction of this very important trunk line railroad.

SIGNIFICANT RISE IN GAS PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD012204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The gas industry has successfully completed its 6-month plan.

Our commentary:

The high pace of work undertaken by the country's gas workers since the start of the present 5-year plan period is not dropping. Literally, not a day passes without reports coming from the gas fields about the overfulfillment of tasks. Our correspondent was told at the Central Control Office of the ministry that the daily addition to planned extraction is now 15, 20 and even 25 million cubic meters. Altogether, over the past 6 months, the country's economy has been additionally supplied with over 3 billion cubic meters of valuable fuel and chemical raw materials. Particular success in the fulfillment of socialist pledges undertaken for the fourth year of the 5-year plan period is being achieved by the workers of the gas industries of Turkmenia, the Ukraine and Orenburgskaya Oblast. The past 6 months are evidence of the high rates of development of this very important branch of the fuel industry.

Compared with the same period last year, the extraction of gas in the country has risen by over 17 billion cubic meters. The significance of this figure can be seen from the following comparison: About 22 years ago this was the amount of natural gas being extracted from all the country's gas fields. The past 6 months are also noteworthy for the fact that in the country's fuel balance the share of natural gas is now 25 percent. Today, this cheap and advantageous fuel is used in our country by over 180 million people.

NEW COAL FIELD DISCOVERED IN AMUR REGION

LD291636 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--A new brown coal deposit, Tygdinskoye, estimated at 466 million tons, appeared on the map of the Amur Region, a TASS correspondent was told at the State Commission for Mineral Deposits. Eight-year long work of geologists was crowned with success. Coal from the deposit will be carried along the Baykal-Amur Mainline. Experts believe that the zone can become one of the richest coal bearing areas of the Soviet Union. The coal fields of Yakutia, Amur Region and Khabarovsk territory surround the newly discovered deposit. The biggest among them is the South Yakutian basin with rich deposits--Neryungrinskiy and Chulmanskiy. The aggregate reserves stand at 25,000 million tons. Another coal field in Khabarovsk territory, Verkhnebureinskiy, is estimated at 12,000 million tons of coking coal.

More and more coal bearing regions are discovered in the country's east further to the Pacific Ocean. The geologists predict coal deposits in the Turan foothills and the Amgun river valley. According to specialists, the coal deposits in the areas close to the Baykal-Amur Mainline will provide national economy with fuel for another hundred years. Coal holds a prominent place in the fuel-energy balance of the Soviet Union. More and more oil is produced in the country, but it is used mainly for the chemical industry.

DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING DISCUSSED

LD281544 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

["Development of Nuclear Power Engineering in USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--A quarter of a century ago, the world's first atomic power plant was put into operation in Obninsk, a town near Moscow. Today, an entire constellation of atomic power plants emerged on the map of the Soviet Union. By 1980, several more plants, ranging from one to two million kilowatts, will be placed into service. An atomic heat and power plant on the northern Chukotka Peninsula supplies not only energy but also heat to settlements of miners and reindeer breeders. In the south, on the shore of the Caspian, an industrial reactor on fast neutrons functions in the town of Shevchenko. Besides electricity, it produces heat for desalinating Caspian Sea waters. This region, which has no natural fresh water sources, is now buried in verdure. In the development of nuclear power engineering the trend in the USSR is towards fast neutron reactors. Thus, the problem of the most rational use of nuclear fuel is being solved. Such reactors can practically utilize all the uranium. It is being converted into another fuel, plutonium, which burns fully. This safeguards the reproduction of nuclear fuel and guarantees the long-term development of power engineering. The Soviet Union maintains scientific, technical and industrial cooperation with many countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The USSR helps a number of states in the construction of atomic power plants. Such plants have been built with Soviet assistance in Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

[A report carried by Moscow World Service in English at 1600 GMT on 29 June, herewith summarized, adds that:

[25 years ago the first atomic power station, in the town of Obninsk near Moscow, started generating electricity. A government statement at the time announced the event. The capacity of the first atomic station was 5,000 kilowatts. But the main task facing designers of that first station was to prove the possibility of creating and safe functioning of such a station. Nowadays great significance is attached to developing atomic energy. Nikolay Sinev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Government Committee on Using Atomic Energy, says: [begin recording in Russian fading to English translation] "Atomic energy will be primarily developed in the European part of the country, the more densely populated and industrially developed regions. The main fuel and hydro resources lie in the east of the country, beyond the Urals. Transportation of fuel for power stations is a very expensive business. For example a 1 million kilowatt power station needs 2,000 railway cars of coal. Meanwhile an atomic station of the same capacity needs only a few cars to deliver fuel for it." [end recording] "The Soviet Union has 12 operating atomic stations, and new ones are under construction. Many of them have generators of 1 million and more kilowatts. Scientifically-based norms and rules of radiation safety are used in building and exploitations of the stations. And these norms practically exclude accidents and leakage of radioactive substances."

[Soviet atomic power stations are absolutely safe, as testified by specialists from 80 countries who acquainted themselves with the work of Soviet atomic stations. Each station is equipped with computers, TV installations which control the equipment and technological processes.]

AUCCTU OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EIGHTH PLENUM

LD301703 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow today the Eighth Plenum of the AUCCTU completed its work. Its results are commented upon at the request of our correspondent by Anatoliy Yakovlevich Rybakov, member of the Presidium of the AUCCTU, Hero of Socialist Labor and chairman of the Central Committee of the Machine-Building and Instrument Construction Workers' Trade Union: I would like to say above all that this plenum, in the opinion of many participants, will occupy a special place in the life of our trade unions. We have summed up preliminary results of the multifaceted activity of the trade unions which have been fulfilled in the slightly more than 2 years which have passed since the 16th congress. The rapporteurs, Comrade Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Comrade Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU, and all the participants in the debates noted that the trade unions, which now unite more than 125 million people, have achieved over this period notable successes in the development of competition and the mobilization of the masses for the fulfillment of the program of economic and social development worked out at the 25th congress of our party. At the same time, the AUCCTU plenum stated that the level of the organizational and educational work still does not answer the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks which were put before them at the 16th Congress of USSR Trade Unions by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I would not wish to take up your time in citing specific examples, of which many were cited at the plenum of the AUCCTU and which will clearly be known to you from your own experience. But I would like to stress that in the decisions that were adopted, on the basis of a comprehensive and profound analysis and with regard to the principled critical remarks, the plenum of the AUCCTU has determined a broad program of actions, the implementation of which will allow an even greater increase in the activity of the trade unions in further raising the efficacy of the competition, in the improvement of working, living and rest conditions for Soviet people and in the fulfillment of the majestic tasks set before the country and the people at the 25th congress of the party and developed in the ensuing decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 29 JUN

LD300109 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Bread grain farmers in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have begun mass harvesting of wheat. Front-ranking farms are obtaining a yield of 30-35 quintals of grain per hectare on irrigated land. (0600 GMT).

Merited agronomist of the RSFSR Zabaznyy reports that reaping and threshing of winter barley, wheat and peas is in progress in Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, in the southern Ukraine, the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray. Zabaznyy notes that Kuban farmers have pledged to sell not less than 3 million tons of bread grain from strong and hard strains of wheat to the state. (1100 GMT) Farms in the south of Moldavia are threshing 30 quintals of bread grain per hectare and more. Bread grain has started reaching the elevators and procurement points. (1750 GMT)

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEWS AGRICULTURE MINISTER MESYATS

LD291220 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--The gross harvest of grain sugar beet, cotton, vegetables and fruit and the output of animal products have increased considerably during the years after the 1965 March plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Valentin Mesyats, minister of agriculture of the USSR, said in an interview with a NEW TIMES correspondent. The party's plenum then drew up a programme for the intensification of agricultural production. The country's population has increased by more than 30 million during the period and per capita agricultural production has grown by more than one-fourth.

The minister said that the overall energy potential in Soviet agriculture has doubled as against 1965. Now the Soviet countryside is fully electrified and 60 percent of houses and flats are provided with gas.

The task set for the next five-year plan period (1981-1985) is to complete comprehensive mechanisation of the cultivation of all crops and to provide all branches of animal husbandry with machines and mechanism.

The Soviet plant breeders are working hard to evolve, within a year or two, new short-stem varieties of winter wheat with a potential yield of 80-90 centners of grain per hectare, to develop cold-resistant varieties of winter crops for Siberia and Kazakhstan, to develop maize hybrids yielding 120-130 centers of grain per hectare on irrigated lands.

At present there are 8,600 various interfarm enterprises and organisations in the Soviet Union, the minister said. Collective and state farms establish by joint efforts modern enterprises to produce meat, milk, raise pedigree cattle and to prepare cattle feeds. High efficiency is achieved. Our goal is to place step by step all branches of agriculture on an industrial basis with the use of industrial technology.

BELORUSSIAN ACADEMY CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 May 79 p 3 WA

[Report of President of Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences N. A. Borisevich at the ceremonial meeting of the anniversary session of Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences on 15 May in Minsk]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Our esteemed guests!

Allow me in this solemn hour to express the heartfelt gratitude of the General Assembly of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences and the entire collective of the academy to the party Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Soviet Government and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for rating the activity of our academy so highly as to award it the Order of Lenin on its 50th anniversary and to award orders and medals to a large group of scientists.

We regard these awards as new evidence of the constant attention and exceptional support that science receives in the USSR as well as a recognition of the high role that science has to play in the reorganization of society.

We thank the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers and you, Petr Mironovich, for your high opinion of our work and for the warm words and good wishes conveyed here concerning our academy.

It is largely the sympathy, steady support and attention of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government that enabled the Academy of Sciences to make the progress that has merited these high government awards for its activity. Now alongside the Order of the Peoples' Friendship, the banner of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences will always display the Order of Lenin, bearing the portrait of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, the brilliant scholar and labor leader, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Our hearts are overflowing with pride and joy in this.

On behalf of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, I can assure you that the scientists and associates of the academy will exert all their efforts, knowledge and abilities to fully justify the confidence and support of our socialist nation to make new scientific advances, and to make an active contribution to more rapid scientific-technical and social progress in the USSR.

Comrades! The development of science and higher education in Belorussia is closely related to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country. As we know, before the revolution Belorussia was one of the relative backward provinces of Tsarist Russia, both economically and culturally. It had no higher educational institutes or any scientific-research institutes. Over 70 percent of the Belorussian population was entirely illiterate, to say nothing of higher education and science. When the Soviets gained power the Belorussian people, like all peoples of our multinational land, were given extensive opportunities to develop their economy, culture and science. Even under the difficult conditions of the military intervention and the Civil War and also during the years of postwar destitution, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government carried out Lenin's nationalities policy and took steps to do away with illiteracy, to organize national education and to found higher educational institutes, specialized secondary schools and scientific institutions. The opening of the Belorussian State University in 1921, which inaugurated planned training of personnel for scientific studies, and that of the Institute of Belorussian Culture in 1922, which was the first scientific research center in the republic, were major steps in the development of science in Belorussia. The Institute of Belorussian Culture was founded and developed for the

ultimate purpose of converting it to the Academy of Sciences. It had a broad scope and made studies in the fields of the history, language, literature and customs of the Belorussian people. The flora and fauna, minerals and soils of the area were studied, agricultural problems were solved, and studies were started in chemistry, physics and mathematics.

In 1927 the Belorussian SSR Council of People's Commissars approved the institute's new charter, which resembled those of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR academies of sciences. On 13 October 1928 the Belorussian SSR Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars ratified the Decree on Reorganization of the Institute of Belorussian Culture as the Belorussian Academy of Sciences.

The Belorussian Academy of Sciences was officially opened on 1 January 1929, the 10th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian Communist Party, which is considered the date of its founding. The establishment of the Academy of Sciences permitted the successful development of science and culture and the effective application of science to the republic's economic development.

The USSR Academy of Sciences and other scientific centers of the country lent invaluable aid to the republic both in the years of the Institute of Belorussian Culture's activity and in the formation of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. In recognition of the services of the nation's prominent scientists in the organization and operation of the republic's scientific center, President of USSR Academy of Sciences A. P. Karpinskiy, Permanent Secretary of USSR Academy of Sciences S. F. Oldenburg, Academicians N. Ya. Marr, M. N. Pokrovskiy and V. R. Vilyams, President of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences D. K. Zabolotnyy, Members of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences N. A. Skripnik and P. A. Tutkovskiy, and the Lithuanian scientist S. Yu. Matulaytis were made the first members of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences alongside such famous scientists and cultural leaders of the republic as Ya. N. Afanasev, N. F. Bilodukho, S. Ya. Volfson, G. I. Goretskiy, D. F. Zhilunovich (Tishka Gartnyy), V. M. Ignatovskiy, I. D. Lutsevich (Yanka Kupala), K. M. Mitskevich (Yakub Kolas), I. G. Nekrashevich, I. A. Petrovich, V. I. Picheta and B. A. Tarashkevich.

V. M. Ignatovskiy was elected president of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, Beluga and I. G. Nekrashevich were elected vice presidents, and I. A. Petrovich was elected permanent secretary. In the first 2 years of its activity, the academy largely maintained the research structure and aims of the Institute of Belorussian Culture.

The plans for socialist construction made new demands upon the academy. Its presidium was reelected in 1931, and the famous historian and member of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, P. O. Gorin (Kalyada) became president. In the same year the Belorussian SSR Council of People's Commissars approved the presidium's proposal to reorganize the academy. The sections, departments, commissions and other scientific subdivisions were replaced by the institutes of philosophy, history, economics, Soviet construction and law, linguistics, literatures and the arts, chemistry, geology, and the biological sciences, as well as the Soil Science Institute, the Physical-Technical Institute and others. The academy was assigned the task of planning and coordinating all scientific research projects in the republic. The academy's new charter was ratified in 1936, whereby three departments of sciences were formed for efficient management of institutes in allied fields and the academy was officially designated the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The academy was considerably developed by the beginning of the 1940's. A greater effort was made to train highly qualified scientific personnel. On the day it was organized the academy had 128 persons on its staff, while in 1941 it was employing 610. The technical facilities of the institutes were considerably enhanced. The works of

the Belorussian social scientists treated problems of archeology, the October Revolution and the Civil War, and cultural and economic construction in the republic. A grammar of the Belorussian language was written and the folklore, customs and folk art of the Belorussians were studied. Major results were achieved in botany, zoology, plant and animal physiology, medicine, geology, wood chemistry, and organic and colloidal chemistry. The scientists' maps of the soils of Belorussia and their survey of its peat reserves were of great practical importance. In general the scientists of the academy made an essential contribution to socialist construction in the republic during the first 5.-year plans.

After fascist Germany's perfidious attack upon the USSR many of the academy's staff members went to the front or joined the partisan detachments. Some of the scientists were evacuated to the eastern part of the country, where they worked with the support of friendly peoples on subjects related to the urgent needs of the front and the national economy.

In 1944 the academy resumed its activity in Minsk. Comrades, these were hard times. During the occupation the German fascist invaders subjected the Belorussian economy to a barbarous devastation and the people to a planned and merciless annihilation. Every fourth inhabitant perished during the war years. The cities and many villages were laid waste. The Hitlerites destroyed the academy's buildings, carried off or destroyed all its scientific and productive equipment, and plundered its rich library. The academy suffered irreparable losses in personnel. Essentially, it has to start all over again.

It seemed it would take many years to restore the prewar level. But thanks to the altruistic friendly aid of all peoples of the USSR and especially the Great Russian people, by the start of the 1950's the Belorussian people had restored the republic's economy and scientific potential under party leadership and by their selfless labor. Not only did the institutes in the academy's system before the war resume their work, but new ones also sprang up, such as the institutes for agricultural mechanization and electrification, for land improvement and water and marsh economy, for wood and for animal husbandry. Particularly important scientific and organizational work was done in the restoration period by Presidents of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences K. V. Gorev, A. R. Zhebrak and N. I. Grashchenkov, Vice Presidents K. M. Mitskevich and I. S. Lupinovich, and Academicians K. K. Atrakhovich (Kondrat Krapiva), T. N. Godnev, N. A. Dorozhkin, N. P. Yermolenko, M. Ye. Matsepuro, N. D. Nesterovich, N. M. Nikol'skiy, V. I. Perekhod, V. N. Petsev, P. P. Rogovoy, V. I. Shempel and other scientists.

In this period the social, chemical, geological, biological and agricultural sciences were mainly represented in the academy. The republic's research front for the physical-mathematical and technical sciences was not in keeping with the developmental trends of science and lagged far behind the demands of industry, since machine-building, instrument-building, radio engineering, electronics and optics received priority development in postwar Belorussia. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers were alarmed by this incorrect situation and lent the academy effective aid in remedying the discrepancies. The physical-mathematical and technical sciences were rapidly developed in the academy in the 1950's and 1960's. President V. F. Kuprevich, who headed our academy for 17 years, deserves great credit for this, as well as V. V. Popov, a member and secretary of the Department of Physical-Mathematical and Technical Sciences. In this period the academy founded the institutes of physics, mathematics, physics of solid bodies and semiconductors, machine studies and automation, industrial cybernetics, nuclear power engineering, etc., as well as the departments of physical-mathematical sciences and physical-technical sciences. An important part in forming these and some other scientific trends in the republic was played by the scientists who were elected as academy members and came from Moscow and Leningrad to do regular work in Belorussia,

namely B. I. Stepanov, A. N. Sevchenko, I. A. Bulygin, N. V. Turbin, M. A. Yenyashevich, N. P. Yerugin, V. I. Krylov, A. V. Lykov, V. P. Severdenko, N. N. Sirota and A. K. Krasin.

The 24th and 25th party congresses assigned science and our country new tasks. Their decisions noted the great role of science in communist construction, the great importance of basic research, the need of enhancing the effectiveness and quality of scientific studies and expediting their practical application, and the complete unity between the advances of the scientific-technical revolution and the advantages of the socialist economic system. By carrying out these decisions the presidium, the party committee and the whole collective of the academy accomplished a great task and achieved major results in all their activities. The academy's structure was further improved. Five new institutes, for geochemistry and geophysics, electronics, photobiology, bio-organic chemistry and microbiology, were founded in the last decade.

For purposes of more effective use of scientific personnel and correlation of science with production, the academy organized subdivisions in the oblast centers: the Institute of Mechanics of Metal-Polymers Systems and a department of the Institute of Mathematics in Gomel, departments of the Institute of Physics and the Physical-Technical Institute in Mogilev, the Division for Regulation of Metabolism in Grodno, and a department of the Institute of Physics of Solid Bodies and Semiconductors in Vitebsk.

Beginning in 1970 our academy's resources for experiment and design were considerably developed. Now the academy is operating a central design bureau with experimental production and seven special bureaus of industrial design with experimental production at the institutes.

In the last few years the academy has organized four centers for collective use of expensive single-purpose instruments and equipment. The first section of a collective computing center is in operation, and scientific studies are being processed there.

The republic government has approved the general plan for building the academy's facilities on an area of 359 hectares. The frameworks of the Physical-Technical Institute and the Institute of Microbiology have already been constructed, and the foundations of three more institutes are being laid.

The scientific aims and subjects of our academy as the main scientific center of the republic are determined both by the developmental trends of modern science in conformity with the division of scientific labor on the union scale made by the USSR Academy of Sciences, and by the requirements for the economic and cultural development of the republic.

The findings in all the scientific fields investigated in the Belorussian Academy of Sciences cannot be presented in a brief report. They will be discussed in detail at the general assemblies of the academy's departments tomorrow. I shall confine myself to the main achievements of the greatest scientific and practical importance.

In the field of physics, optics and quantum electronics have been most widely developed in Belorussia. Back in the 1950's two or three people at the Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin were making studies on optics, but now there are 32 doctors of sciences and about 250 candidates at the Belorussian School of Optics. The academy's institutes of physics and electronics and the Institute of Applied Physics and the Physics Department of Belorussian State University have been investigating problems of optics and quantum electronics and training personnel in these fields, as well as the Physics Department of Gomel State University and the Polytechnical Institute in the last few years. The concerted efforts of a number of the republic's institutions to develop these fields made it possible to train

highly qualified personnel and to obtain extensive scientific results in a relatively short time. The Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Physics is the main center of optical studies in the republic.

The theories of the optical properties of crystals developed in the institute are widely known, as well as the theoretical and experimental methods of studying the spectral-luminescent properties of complex molecules, the engineering methods of rating quantum generators, the basics of the theory of generating complex molecules of the dye type, the development of optical quantum generators with a continuously adjustable radiation frequency, infrared filters, and equipment and methods for plasma diagnostics. Scientists of this institute and of the State Optical Institute discovered the phenomenon of stabilization and labilization of electron-activated polyatomic molecules. The Mogilev Department of the Institute of Physics is successfully developing integral optics. The Institute of Electronics has developed new methods of optical processing of large bodies of information. The many scientific findings and practical results of the basic studies made by staff members of the Institute of Physics were highly esteemed and received the Lenin Prize, three USSR state prizes, four Belorussian SSR state prizes, and four Lenin Komsomol prizes.

Physics of solid bodies and semiconductors is one more field of physics studied in the republic. The phenomenon of magnetic phase transition in manganese arsenide under the action of light discovered at the Institute of Physics of Solid Bodies and Semiconductors of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences is one of the noteworthy results obtained in this field, as well as the development of original methods and equipment for synthesizing Belbor, a superhard material now in extensive practical use.

Belorussian mathematicians have emphasized studies in the field of algebra and differential equations. The Institute of Mathematics has chiefly developed new research methods for algebraic groups and the K theory of algebra. This series of studies was awarded the Lenin Prize. The theory of groups and linear systems of differential equations was further developed. The institute obtained important results in development of mathematical feeding of electronic computers, which has been introduced in more than 2,000 organizations in the USSR.

Machine building was widely developed in Belorussia in the postwar years, and so a series of institutes was founded in our academy to solve the various machine-building problems, namely the Physical-Technical Institute and the institutes of industrial Cybernetics, of problems of reliability and lifetime of machines, and of mechanics of metal-polymer systems, as well as the Division of Physics of Non-Destructive Control.

The Physical-Technical Institute has developed the theoretical bases for making composition materials and obtaining heat-resistant steels, as well as the methods for rapid heat treatment of materials and casting by freezing. It has also developed original metal-processing methods such as hot hydrodynamics extrusion, rotary cutting, magnetic-abrasive buffing, and surface plastic deformation. A number of the institute's scientific-technical developments have been widely distributed among the various machine-building sectors.

The Institute of Industrial Cybernetics is the leading organization in the country for application of mathematical methods and of computing equipment to the automation of technical preparation of production in machine building. Its methods of automated designing of the manufacturing processes for metal processing, multiple cutting tools, dies and machine parts and assemblies are in widespread practical use.

The Institute of Mechanics of Metal-Polymer Systems has developed the scientific bases for making new materials and structures based on polymers. The durable self-lubricating materials, wood and glass fiber products, and a method and equipment for applying

anticorrosive coatings are in effective use in machine building. The theory of reliability and lifetime of machines has been developed, as well as methods and instruments for nondestructive control of the quality of materials. Our academy's two biggest institutions, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Heat and Mass Exchange imeni A. V. Lykov and the Institute of Nuclear Power Engineering are treating problems of thermal physics and power engineering. The principles of heat and mass exchange were determined in various systems during chemical and phase changes and in plasma jets. The heating and drying equipment developed by the institute is in successful use. The Institute of Nuclear Power Engineering has made a series of studies on the use of dissociating gases in nuclear power engineering. Jointly with the Leningrad Design Organization, the institute has produced a preliminary design of an experimental industrial nuclear electric power station with a capacity of 300 megawatts and a reactor on high-speed neutrons and a dissociating heat carrier. The design indicated the technical-economic expediency of building such stations.

For many years Belorussia's territory was considered poor in useful minerals. In the postwar years the basic principles of the structure of the earth's crust were determined and Belorussia's territory was evaluated for various kinds of useful minerals. On the basis of these forecasts, potassium salts, petroleum, oil shales, brown coals and other valuable raw materials were discovered. The deposits of potassium salts are particularly large. Now the Beloruskaliy Association is already making about half of the potassium fertilizers produced in the USSR. It would be difficult to overrate these accomplishments of the Belorussian geological scientists and practical workers.

Chemical science in Belorussia is represented by the institutes of physical and organic chemistry, of general and inorganic chemistry, and of bio-organic chemistry and by the Peat Institute. New catalysts, ion exchangers and adsorbents have been found. The mobility of double bonds in cyclic diene compounds was discovered, and physiologically active substances and other valuable organic compounds were synthesized. The reagents for flotation of potassium ores that were proposed by the scientists are extensively used by the Beloruskaliy Production Association, and the method of preparing and embedding peat-humus fertilizers is widely used in the republic's agriculture.

The group of biological institutions, the Institute of Experimental Botany imeni V. F. Kuprevich, the Central Botanical Garden, and the Division of Zoology and Parasitology are working primarily on the solution of problems in connection with rational use and protection of Belorussia's flora and fauna. The geneticists of the academy have proposed methods of developing highly productive forms of agricultural plants. The biophysicists and biochemists have determined the fundamental principles governing the active centers of biosynthesis of chlorophyll and studied the mechanism regulating the vital activity of the cells and connected with the cooperative reconstruction of the membranes.

The work of the academy's physiologists has gained wide reknown. They have advanced and experimentally substantiated new principles of the structural and functional organization of the peripheral ganglia that radically changed the traditional concepts of the nerve mechanisms regulating the vegetative processes. They have developed operations to create new nerve channels and local centers regulating the internal organs, and they have determined the principles of the formation of the antigravity reactions of the organism.

We have an adequately developed network of institutions for the social sciences. These institutes investigate problems of the history, state organization, language, literature, art, ethnography and folklore of the Belorussian people as well as problems of philosophy, sociology and economics. The greatest works of the academy's social scientists in recent years include the five-volume "History of the Belorussian SSR," "History of the Government and Law of the Belorussian SSR" in two volumes, works on the social

structure of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, "Socio-economic Problems of Belorussian Agriculture in the Stage of Developed Socialism," "History of Belorussian Literature" in four volumes, a series of works on the Belorussian dialects, and an edition of the Belorussians' oral poetic tradition in many volumes. The 12-volume "Belorussian Soviet Encyclopedia" has been published for the first time in the history of the Belorussian people.

The academy publishes 11 scientific journals, including the all-union journals DIFFERENTIAL'NYYE URAVNIENIYA [Differential Equations], PRIKLADNAYA SPEKTROSKOPIYA [Applied Spectroscopy] and INZHENERNO-FIZICHESKIY [Engineering Physics]. The staff members publish about 250 books and over 3,500 scientific articles a year. The USSR State Committee on Matters of Inventions and Discoveries has logged three scientific discoveries made by our academy's scientists. In 1978 alone the staff members received 926 certificates for inventions.

Practical application of scientific research findings is emphasized in the republic, as well as the search for new ties between science and production. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers have passed a number of decrees on these matters that have played an extremely important part in expediting the application of the practical results of the academy's basic research to the national economy.

Our academy also studies and uses the experience of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other scientific centers of the nation in applying scientific findings.

Economic agreements are still the main form of contact between the academic institutes and the enterprises. Our academy has concluded economic agreements amounting to about half the total volume of financing of its scientific studies, while the geography of these agreements is very extensive. About 60 percent of them have been concluded with organizations in other republics.

The institutes of the academy are cooperating on 31 scientific-technical problems of the union and 22 republic ones. Many applied studies are conducted according to joint plans prepared by the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and the USSR ministries of machine-building, of the aviation industry, of the chemical industry and of light industry and the republic's ministries of industrial construction and of the construction materials industry, and also by the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and the big industrial associations such as Beloruskaliy, BelavtomAZ, the Minsk Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin and others. Five scientific-industrial associations are cooperating with institutes of our academy on a voluntary service basis. Scientific subdivisions with double subordination are also organized in the academy. These and other measures have enabled us to obtain an annually increasing economic effect from direct application of the institutes' findings to the national economy, which amounted to R53.2 million in 1978.

Comrades! During the 50 years of its existence our academy has grown to a huge national scientific center making studies and cooperating in the republic on many current trends of modern science. It contains five departments of sciences combining 32 scientific research institutions. There are 54 academicians and 76 corresponding members in its complement. It now employs over 15,500 persons, including 204 doctors of sciences and over 1,500 candidates. Many highly qualified personnel trained in the academy are working in other organizations of the republic and the nation. About 900 graduate students are now doing graduate work at the academy.

The academy's scientific personnel are its treasury. The Belorussian people can take justified pride in the names of many scientists of their academy. The nation has highly esteemed the scientists' selfless labor. Twelve members of the academy have

received the high distinction of Hero of Socialist Labor and seven have been awarded the Lenin Prize, while 42 of the academy's scientists have become Laureates of the USSR State Prize and 83 have become Laureates of the Belorussian SSR State Prize. A large group of scientists have received the honorary titles of Honored Scientist and Honored Scientist and Technician of the Belorussian SSR. The accomplishments of the academy's young scientists have been rewarded by prizes of the Lenin Komsomol. It is to a great extent because of their creative enthusiasm and tireless labor that our progress has been achieved.

Comrades! The Belorussian SSR has created a scientific potential and developed its national economy not by itself but in reliance upon the selfless aid of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union. At all stages of its development our academy has had the beneficial influence of many scientific centers of the nation and primarily of the general staff of Soviet science, the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In the congratulatory telegram from the USSR Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the founding of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences it said, "The USSR Academy of Sciences is happy to welcome the opening of the Belorussian Academy as a new scientific center in the Union.... In the huge tasks facing the Belorussian Academy of Sciences, its older comrade--the 200-year All-Union Academy of Sciences, which has always been interested in Belorussian studies--is ready to share its experience and forces with the young academy..." This promise has been faithfully kept. By the end of 1929, at the General Assembly of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad attended by representatives of the All-Ukrainian and Belorussian academies of sciences, an agreement was made for socialist competition among the three academies. The Belorussian Academy of Sciences was helped in training scientific personnel with laboratory equipment and library resources. This help and cooperation took different forms in different periods, but they were always fruitful and effective.

The USSR Academy of Sciences' commissions of scientists played an important part in the development of our academy. In 1964 our academy's activity was analyzed by a commission headed by President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Mstislav Vsevolodovich Kendysh, and again in 1976 by a commission under Vice President Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov. On the basis of these commissions' findings, the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences made important decisions that determined the structure and basic aims of our academy's studies. Many problems of our academy's development were discussed during the visit of President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Anatoly Petrovich Aleksandrov to Belorussia in 1977.

The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences coordinates basic research on the national scale through a council on coordination, the departments of sciences and numerous scientific councils. In recent years our academy has held guest sessions of the sections of earth sciences and social sciences of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences as well as sessions of a number of departments and scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences which helped to coordinate our studies.

Comrades! Allow me on behalf of the General Assembly to express heartfelt gratitude to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and to you, Anatoly Petrovich, for the constant attention and regular help generously given to our academy.

The Belorussian academy has extensive scientific contacts with the academies of sciences of all the union republics and with many other scientific centers of the nation. Since 1973 the Ukrainian, Moldavian and Belorussian academies have been studying eight regional problems according to joint plans. Close contacts between us and the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences have been established on the basis of agreements for creative cooperation and socialist competition. We have concluded agreements on cooperation with the Kirgiz SSR and Tadzhik SSR academies of sciences. To improve automation of studies in our academy, we have concluded agreements on

cooperation in this field with the Siberian Department of the USSR academy and the Latvian Academy of Sciences. Our academy's institutions are making joint studies on many subjects with institutions of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian academies of sciences. Our foreign contacts are growing every year. Cooperation has been arranged between our academy and those of the socialist countries, namely Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania and Mongolia. An international center to improve the qualifications of young scientific personnel of the socialist countries on the subject of heat and mass exchange has been operating in our academy since 1974. Five of our institutes are collaborating with eight institutions in the United States, France, England, India, Sweden and Belgium. All our international contacts are maintained through the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology.

Comrades! General secretary of the party Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in speaking at the meeting to award the hero-city of Minsk the Gold Star and the Order of Lenin, said that "Minsk can be justly proud of its young but already mature science. It has boldly distinguished itself by major achievements in such fields of knowledge as physics, industrial cybernetics, mathematics, nuclear power engineering, etc. Your scientists are setting a good example of effective correlation between science and production."

Leonid Ilich's high opinion of Belorussian science and the decoration of our academy with the Order of Lenin obligate us heavily. The Presidium, the party committee and the entire collective of the academy will take a constant interest from now on in the development of science and its greater effectiveness, in the coordination of science with experience, and in the intensification and expansion of scientific contacts.

As it begins another 50 years, the collective of the Order of Lenin and Order of Peoples' Friendship Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences assures our socialist nation that they will spare no knowledge, efforts or energy and will work still more steadily and purposefully to carry out the party program for construction of the communist society in our country. (applause)

REPORTAGE ON SALYUT-6 MISSION CONTINUES

Completion of 18th Week

LD291401 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Flight Control Centre:

The 18th week of the flight by Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz is nearing its end.

On Thursday and Friday the cosmonauts continued visual observations and photography of the earth's land and ocean surface. In particular, they photographed the southern part of the USSR's territory, the areas of Altay, Siberia and the Far East. During communication sessions the crew reported its observations to a forestry specialist who was at flight control session.

Yet another experiment involving the study of materials in space was carried out in the installation Splav.

During the day the crew replaced a spent ventilator of the filter of harmful admixtures with a new one brought by the cargo ship Progress-6, and measured noise levels in the station's compartments. Planned for today are a new technological experiment with installation Kristall, a moist cleaning of the station, and physical exercises. The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz are functioning normally, and the cosmonauts feel well.

The Progress-7 cargo ship, that was put on a near-terrestrial orbit on Thursday, is continuing its autonomous flight. After orbit trajectory corrections the orbit parameters of the ship are as follows: maximum distance from the surface of the earth--346 kilometres, minimum distance--275 kilometres, period of revolution--90.6 minutes, inclination of orbit--51.6 degrees. The onboard systems of the automatic cargo ship Progress-7 are operating normally.

Supplies on Progress-7

ID291105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 29 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The Progress-7 space transport craft, a new emissary following its six predecessors, is flying on the Bayknour-orbit route to link up in space and bring Ryumin and Lyakhov fresh air and water, food products, equipment for the Salyut-6 station, and fuel. Ballistics experts will give a number of trajectories of approach to the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 complex and will choose the most convenient direction for the craft to make its rendezvous. Its journey will take 2 days, and on 30 June at around 1200 Moscow time it will pass very close to the station and locate it. During the approach of the craft the cosmonauts will follow it on a television screen.

The Baykonur-orbit route is busy this year. Space cargo transport traffic on it can be said to be regular. Without supplies of essential cargoes it is today impossible to mount a long flight program. After all, 20-30 kg of various materials are expended each day in orbit, and 10 tons of extra cargo would be needed for a flight lasting a year. The Progress craft also permit the scientific program to be expanded. For example, the cargo craft have brought more perfected installations for the Kristall and Splay technological experiments, the Yelena gamma telescope and various apparatus for research on the Intercosmos Program to the station. A large amount of the repair and maintenance work carried out by Lyakhov and Ryumin was made possible thanks to the gear delivered into orbit by the freighters.

Docking of Progress-7

LD301248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jun 79 ID

[Text] TASS reports on the docking of the cargo vessel:

At 1418 Moscow time today the automatic cargo transport vessel Progress-7 docked with the Salyut-6-Soyuz manned orbital complex. The cargo vessel delivered fuel into orbit for the Salyut-6 station's combined propulsion unit, as well as equipment, apparatus and materials for life-support, activities of the crew, and for the performance of scientific research and experiments. Mail was also delivered.

Following the carrying-out of maneuvers in orbit according to commands from Flight Control Center, the Progress-7 vessel entered to zone of visibility of the automatic on-board systems for bringing together the vessel and the Salyut-6 station, which facilitated the search, approach, mooring and docking of the spacecraft. The processes of mooring and docking were controlled by the crew of the orbital complex, Comrades Lyakhov and Ryumin.

The automatic cargo vessel Progress-7 is docked in the docking hatch located on the equipment compartment of the Salyut-6 station.

At all stages of the approach and docking of the space craft communications with the crew of the orbital complex and reception of telemetric information from the Progress-7 vessel and the Salyut-6 station was reliably insured through the facilities of the command and measurement complex on earth, which includes measurement points situated on the territory of the Soviet Union and the scientific research vessels of the USSR Academy of Science--Cosmonaut Vladislav Volkov, Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov, Borovichi, and Chumikan--which are in the world oceans.

According to telemetric information and reports from the crew onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station, the Soyuz-34 vessel and the Progress-7 cargo vessel are working normally. Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

TASS REPORTS COSMOS-1110 LAUNCHED 28 JUNE

LD290932 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1110, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday for the further exploration of outer space. Its initial period of revolution is 101 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--833, minimum distance--792 kilometres, the orbit's inclination--74 degrees. Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS COSMOS-1111 LAUNCHED 29 JUNE

LD301208 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1,111, was launched in the USSR on Friday.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period--90.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee)--353 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee)--264 km, and orbital inclination--63 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus the satellite carries a radiosystem for precision measurement of orbital elements and a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus. The onboard instrumentation is functioning normally. The Coordination-and-Computing Centre is processing the incoming information.

USTINOV ADDRESSES RECEPTION FOR MILITARY GRADUATES

LD291328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A reception was held in the Great Palace of the Kremlin today in honor of graduates of the military academies. It was arranged by the Ministry of Defense of the USSR and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Those assembled were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR, who was warmly received. He cordially congratulated the graduates and all the personnel of the military academies on the latest graduation of highly qualified specialists for the army and navy.

It gives me great satisfaction to fulfill an honorable task, said Comrade Ustinov, to impart to you warm greetings and best wishes for success from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR Defense Council and marshal of the Soviet Union.

The participants in the reception greeted this announcement with tempestuous, prolonged applause. Then the USSR defense minister read out a greeting from the Central Committee of the CPSU, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR, expressing cordial congratulations to the generals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces, and comrades in arms from the armies of the fraternal countries on successful completion of the military academy courses.

The greeting expresses the firm conviction that the new detachment of graduates of military academies will creatively apply the knowledge acquired in the course of their studies, will persist in mastering the art of working [word indistinct] and will in every way strengthen discipline and military order, improve the battle readiness of units and ships, and thus make its contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress for the armed forces.

On behalf of those present and all graduates of military academies and all the personnel of the armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov expressed warm gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their constant concern for the armed forces, and for their cordial congratulations and good wishes, and assured them that the graduates of the military academies will honorably and worthily fulfill their duty to the people and homeland.

The results of the negotiations signed in Vienna, the SALT II treaty and other documents, noted Comrade Ustinov, have brought forth positive responses from all the world and are supported by the broad popular masses and sober-minded statesmen.

Realistically assessing the international situation, one cannot fail to see facts of another kind too. Making active use of the myth of the so-called Soviet military threat, the opponents of normal relations and peaceful cooperation are trying to slow down the process of detente, to sow distrust between the peoples; and the greater the contribution the Soviet Union makes to strengthening peace, the more insistently our enemies lie and slander the policy of the Soviet Union. Masking in every way their real position, they urge the expansion of military budgets and the buildup of the arms race. Yet, the number of weapons in many imperialist states is already considerably higher than the level necessary to safeguard their security.

This is why we must always maintain a high level of vigilance, constantly strengthen the country's defensive might and raise the battle readiness of the armed forces. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, we will continue to take care to safeguard reliably favorable conditions for the peaceful building of socialism and communism. It is these noble aims which the Soviet Armed Forces serve.

Speeches were made at the reception by Captain (Inyutochkin), a graduate of the Lenin Military-Political Academy, Major (Schneider) of the GDR Peoples Army, a graduate of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Malinovskiy Armored Forces Academy and Major General Engineer Nazarov, head of chair at the Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy.

The reception in honor of the graduates of the military academies took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

OGARKOV ADDRESSES GENERAL STAFF PARTY AKTIV

LD281145 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Col P. Mochalov report: "Equal to Party's Demands"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff party aktiv has been held. It has discussed party organizations' tasks to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The report was delivered by Col Gen A. Bukov, chief of the General Staff Political Department. The main speaker, and Comrades M. Gareyev, P. Ivashutin, G. Borisov, G. Morozov, S. Romanov, K. Trusov, V. Filimonov and others who spoke in the debate, noting the great political and practical importance of the party Central Committee resolution, comprehensively and profoundly analyzed the state of party organizations' ideological work in the light of its demands. The communists revealed existing shortcomings and considered a wide range of questions connected with further improving the ideological and political education of military cadres, raising the scientific standard and developing the offensive character of propaganda and agitation, and strengthening their businesslike, specific approach and link with life.

The party aktiv meeting expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the talks of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Vienna meeting.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, spoke at the meeting.

V. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Adm A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the meeting.